

A green and white supersonic aircraft, possibly a Boeing X-48, is shown flying from the left side of the frame towards the right. The aircraft has a distinctive delta-wing configuration and two engines mounted under its wings. It is set against a backdrop of a clear blue sky with scattered white clouds.

# Sonic Boom Variation of a Wing-Body-Tail-Nacelle Configuration

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# Background and Motivation

- At the First AIAA Sonic Boom Workshop (SBPW-1) at SciTech 2014
  - Perceived Level (PL) noise measure variation for the two simple required cases was about 1 dB
  - PL variation for the optional wing-body-tail-nacelle configuration was about 10 dB
  - Humans can discern about a 2 dB difference
- Why was the variation larger for optional case?
- How should we approach the next workshop (SBPW-2) at SciTech 2017?

# SBPW-1 Models



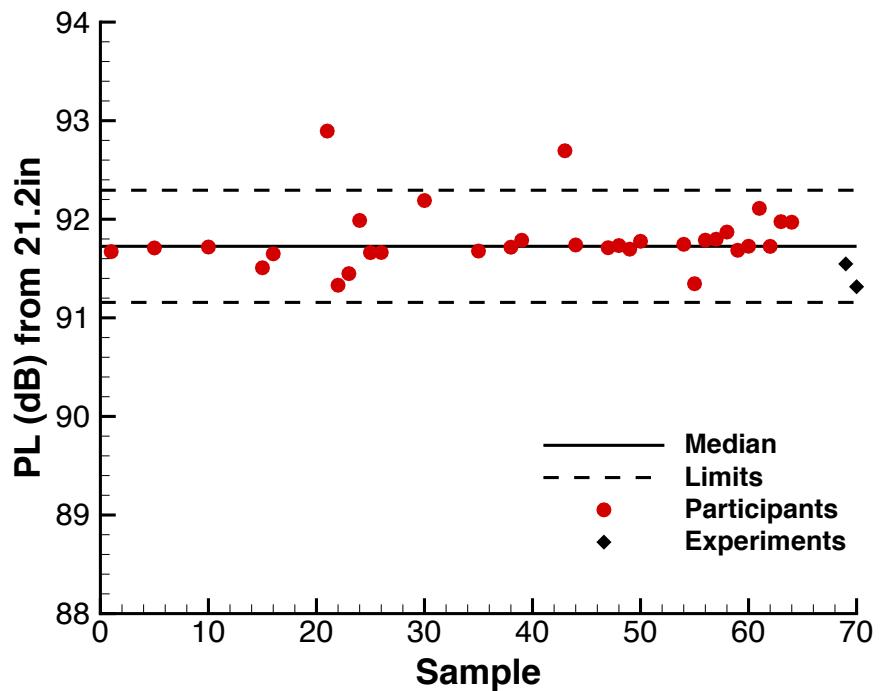
Flat-top signature  
axisymmetric SEEB-ALR

Simple Delta Wing Body

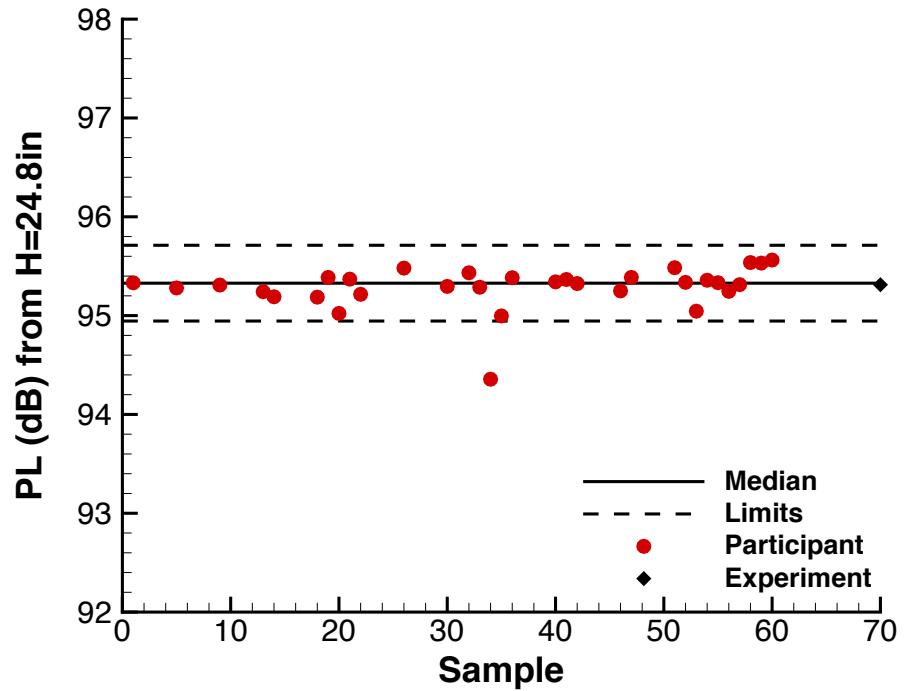
LM1021 Full  
Configuration

# Background and Motivation

SEEB-ALR fine-grid PL

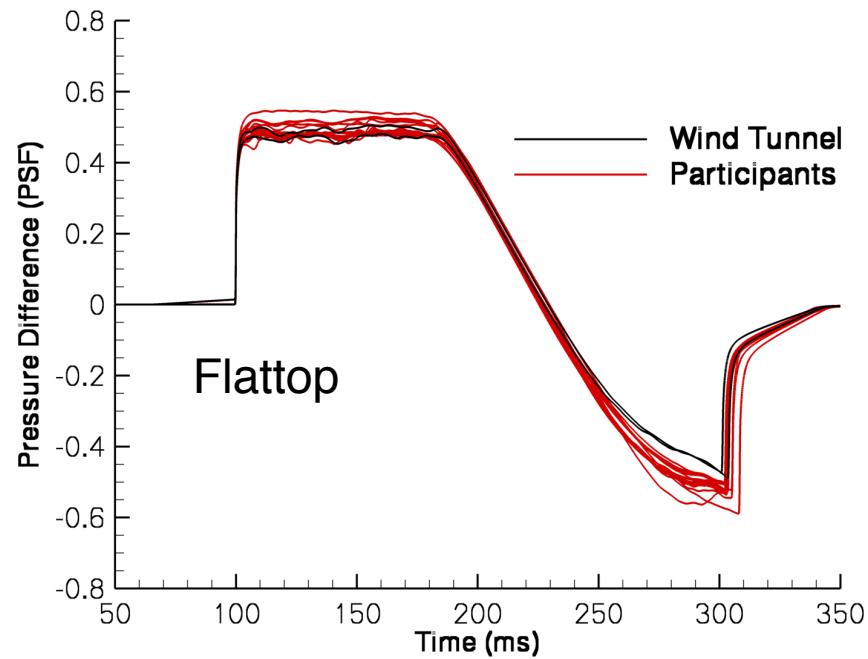


Delta-Wing-Body fine-grid PL

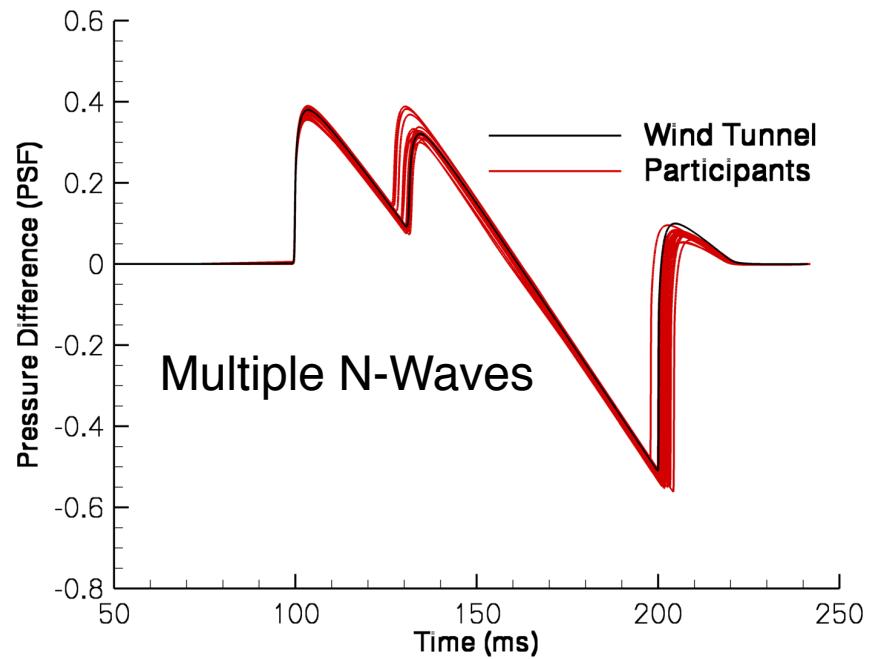


# Background and Motivation

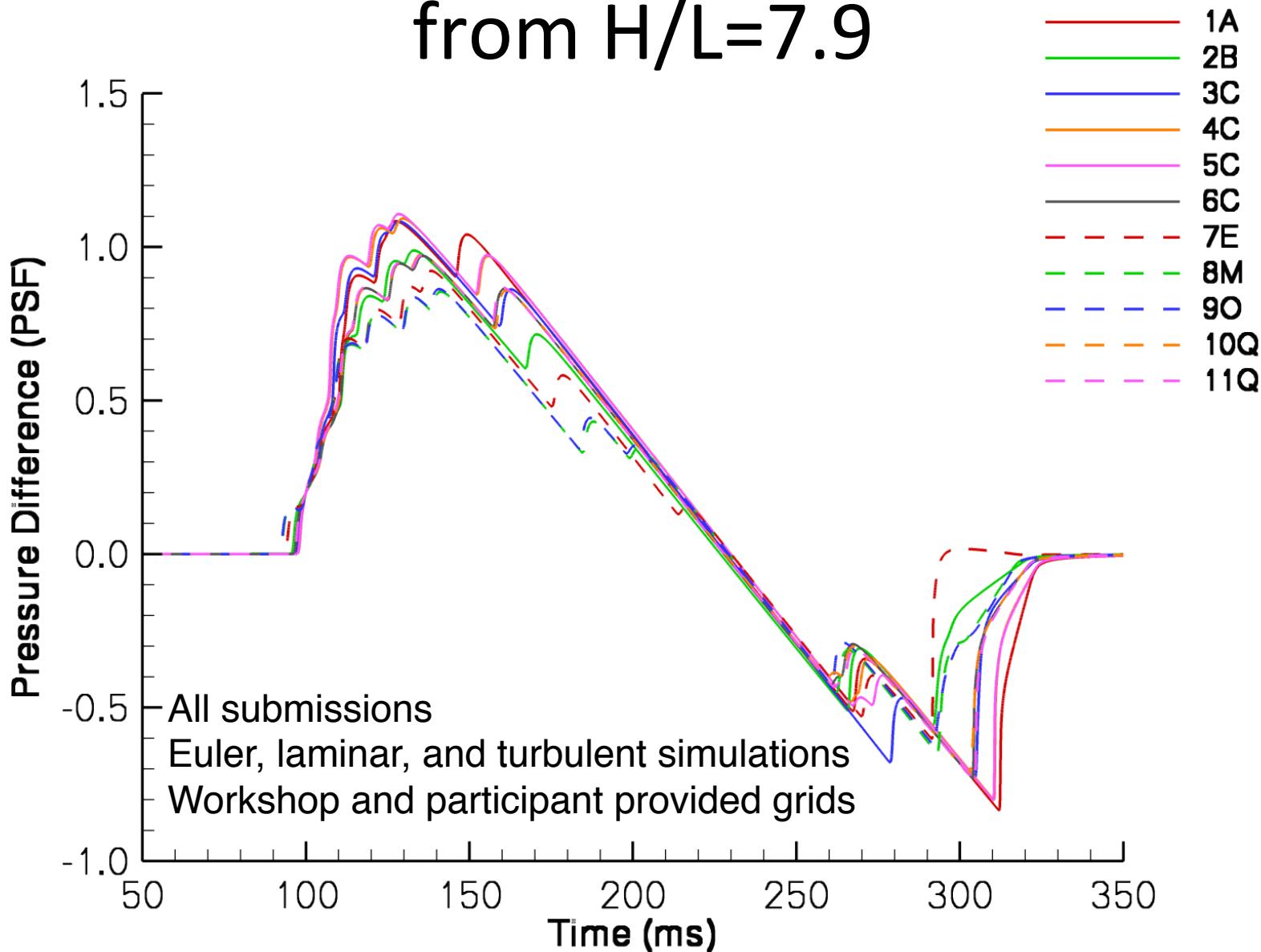
**SEEB-ALR fine-grid ground**



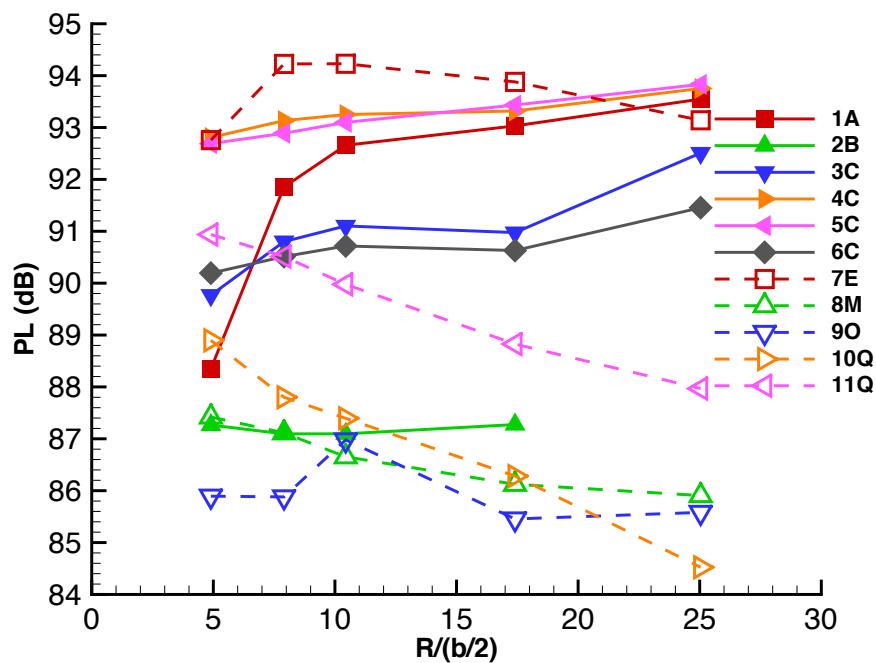
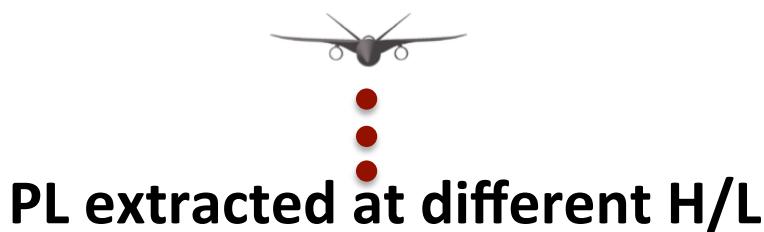
**Delta-Wing-Body fine-grid ground**



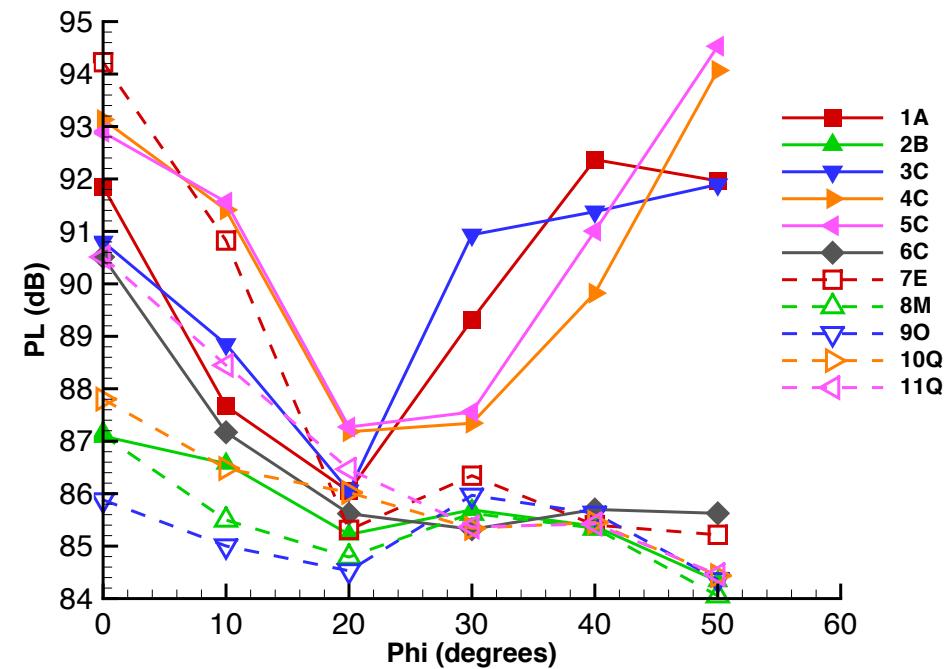
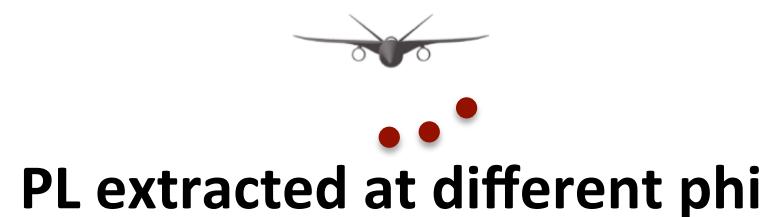
# LM1021 Centerline Ground Signatures from H/L=7.9



# LM 1021 Background and Motivation

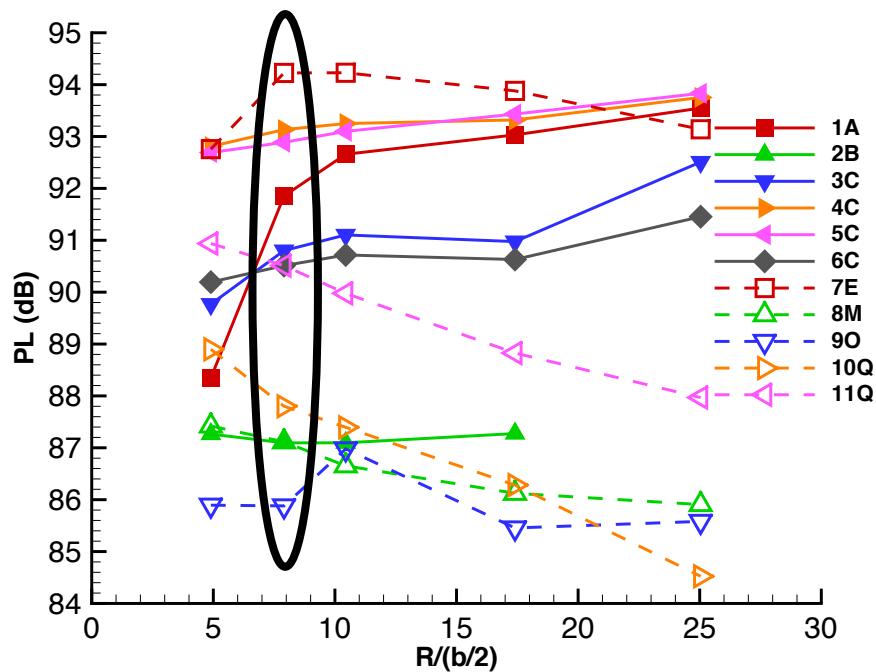
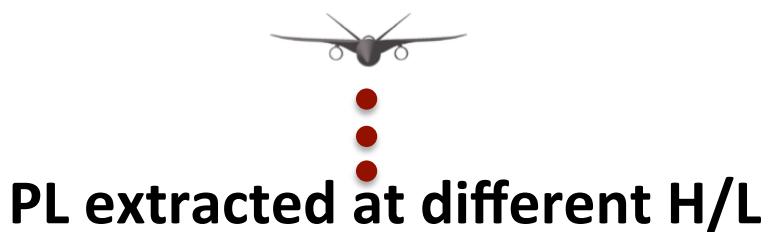


At centerline

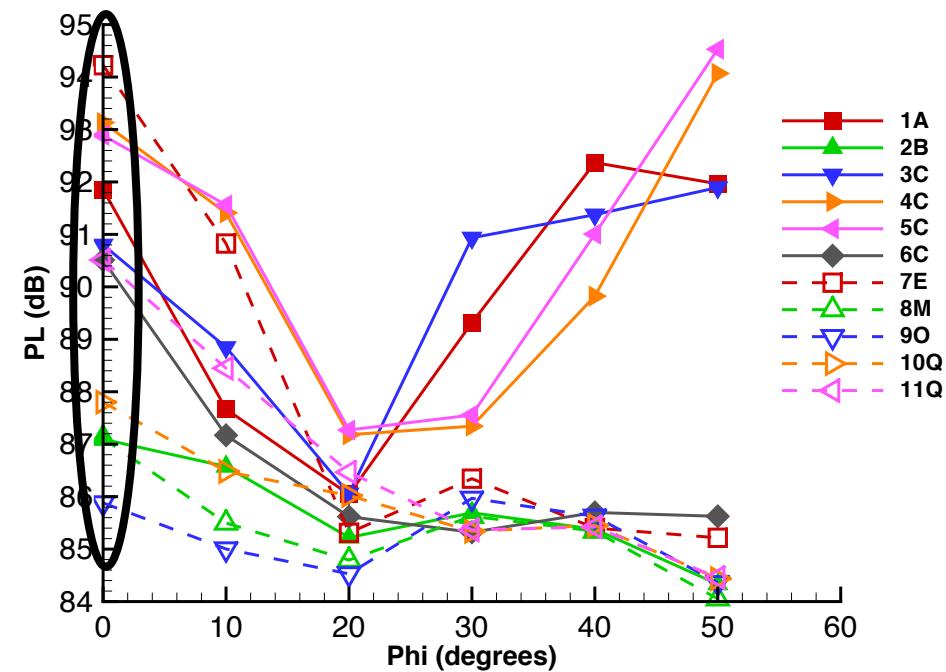
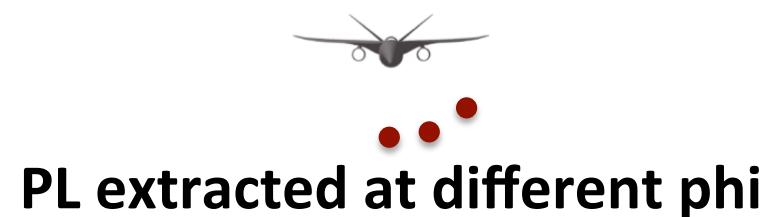


From  $R/(b/2)=7.9$

# LM 1021 Background and Motivation



At centerline



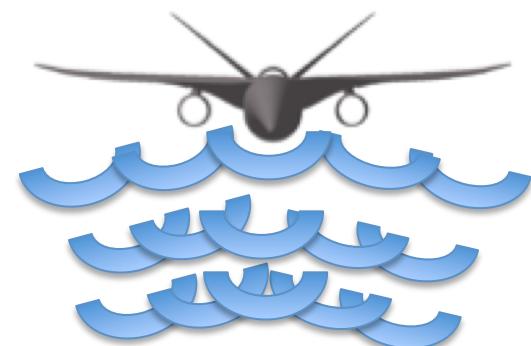
From  $R/(b/2)=7.9$

# Examine Size of Variation Sources

- Far-field multipole correction
- Signature close-out reconstruction
- Contribution of each shock (i.e., nose and tail shocks)
- Extraction distance
- Off-track

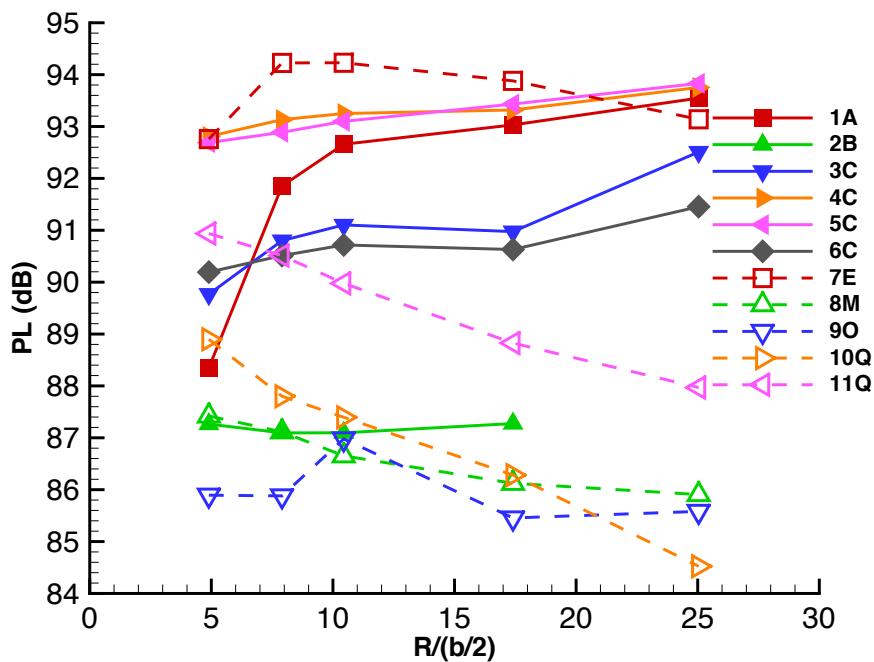
# Multipole Far-Field Correction

- Page and Plotkin AIAA-91-3275
- Corrects for diffraction of acoustic sources in span wise direction
  - Mitigate sampling near-field pressure too close to the configuration
  - Correction is configuration dependent and decreases to zero with distance



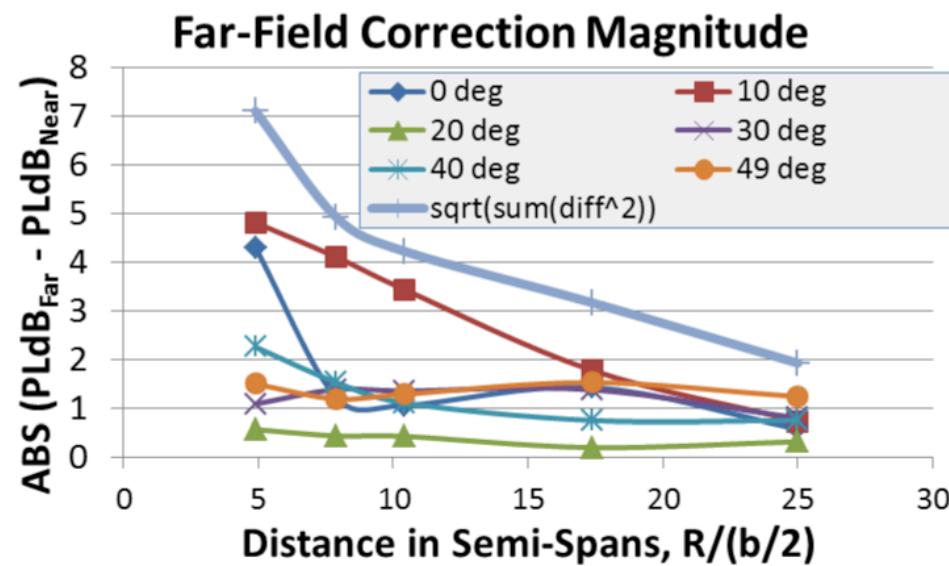
# LM 1021 Far-Field (Multi-Pole) correction

PL extracted at different H/L



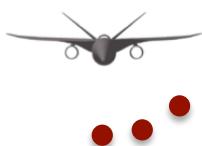
At centerline

Multi-pole correction

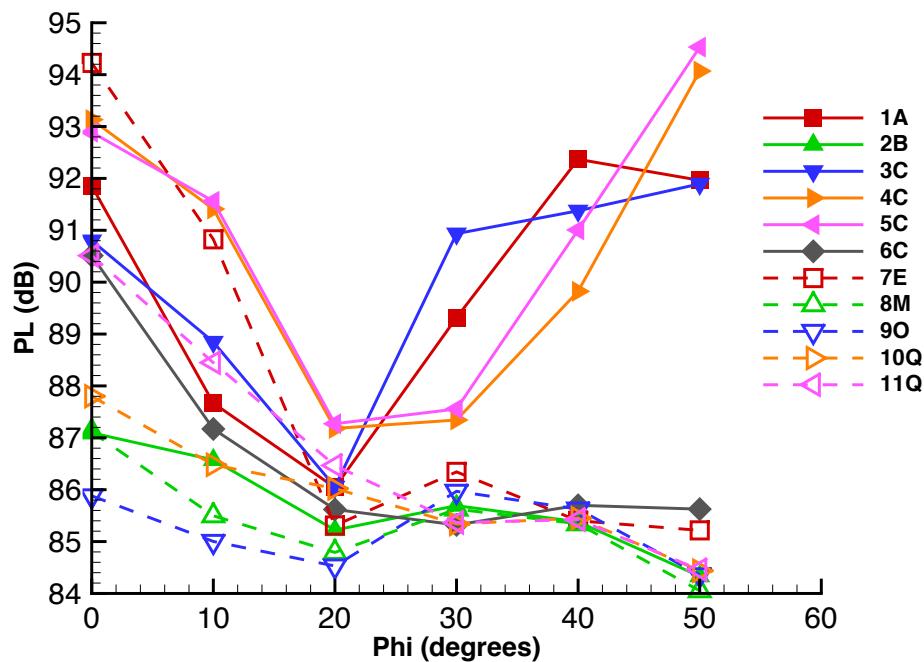


[AIAA-2014-2006]

# LM 1021 Far-Field (Multi-Pole) correction

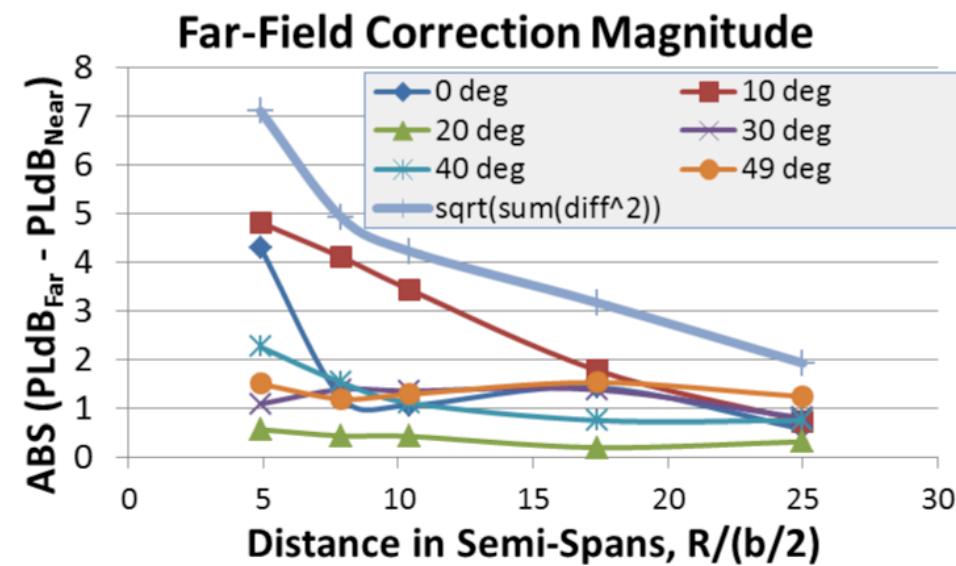


PL extracted at different phi



From  $R/(b/2)=7.9$

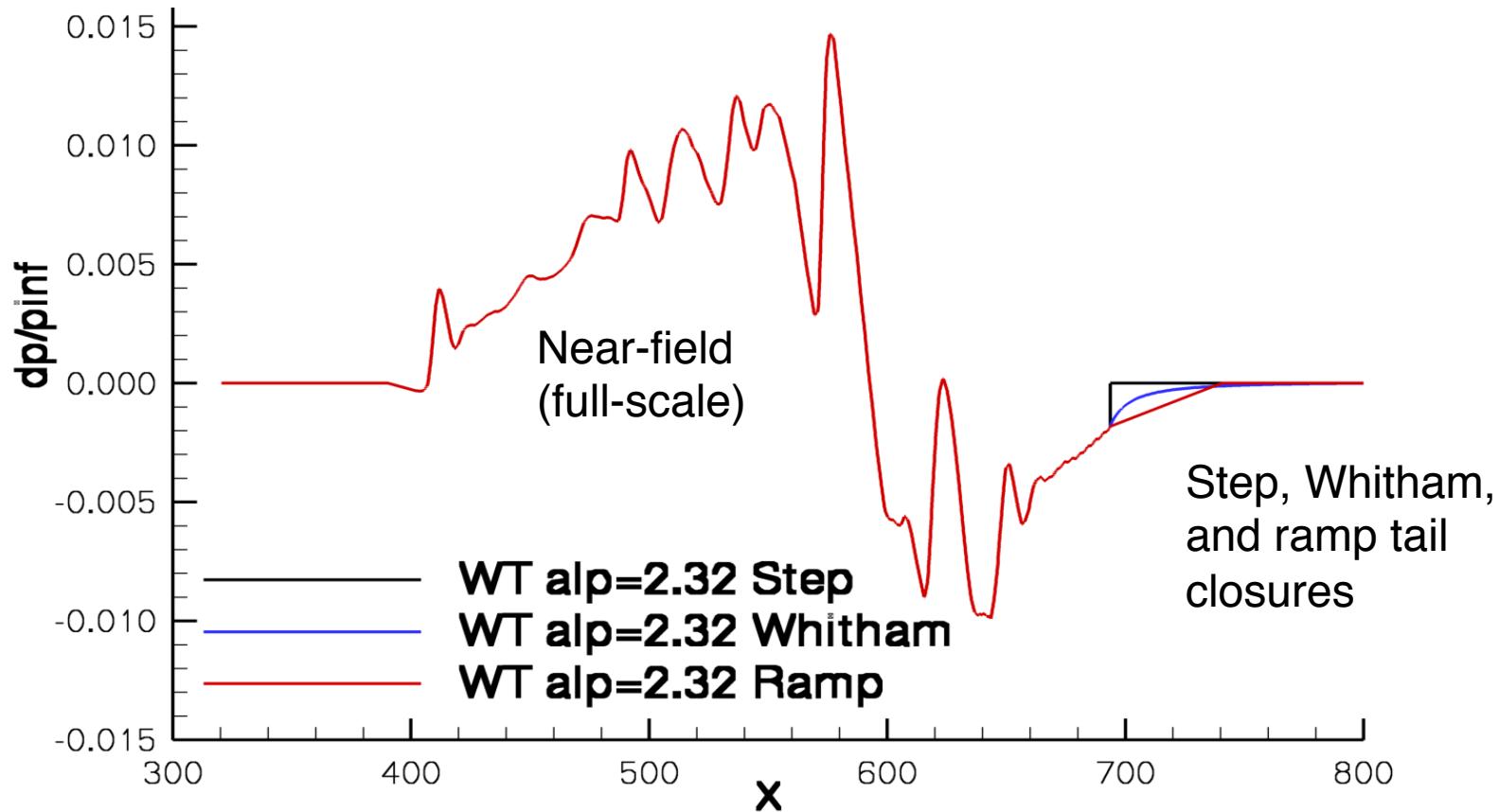
Multi-pole correction



[AIAA-2014-2006]

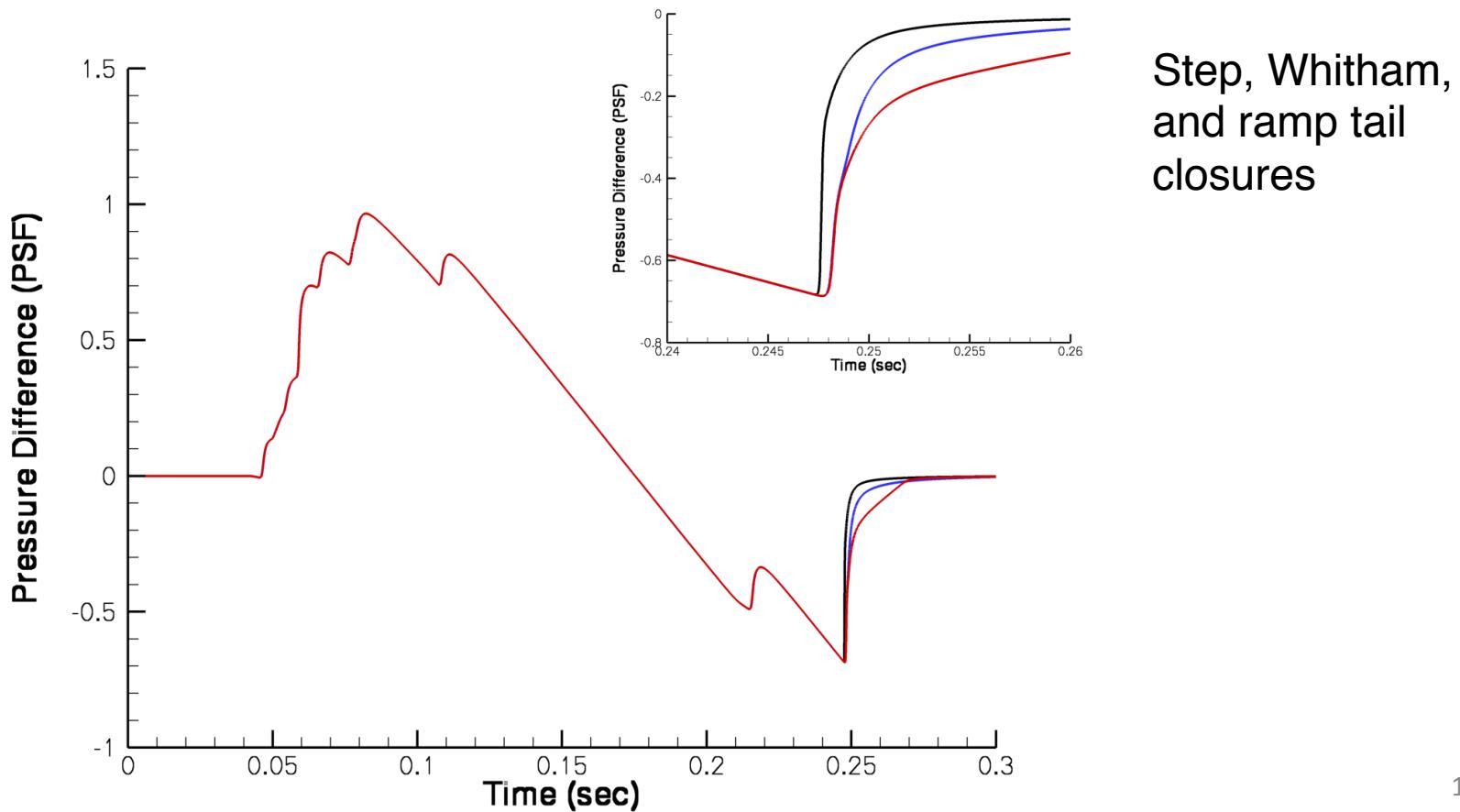
# Tail closure

- LM1021 wind tunnel model aft signature must be recreated to remove the mounting sting from the measurements and simulation



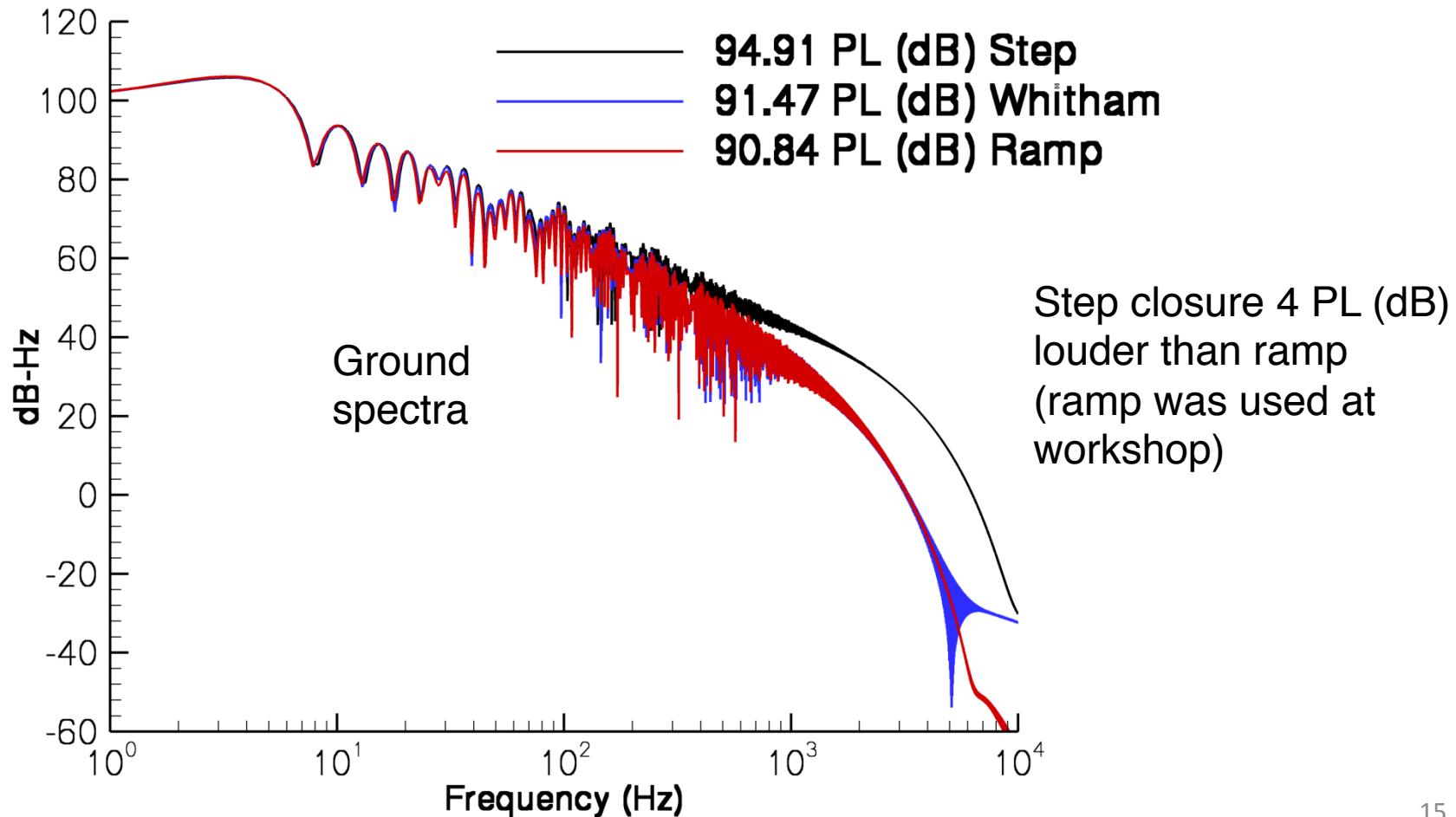
# Tail closure

- The steepness of the aft shock of this model is sensitive to the aft signature reconstruction method



# Tail closure

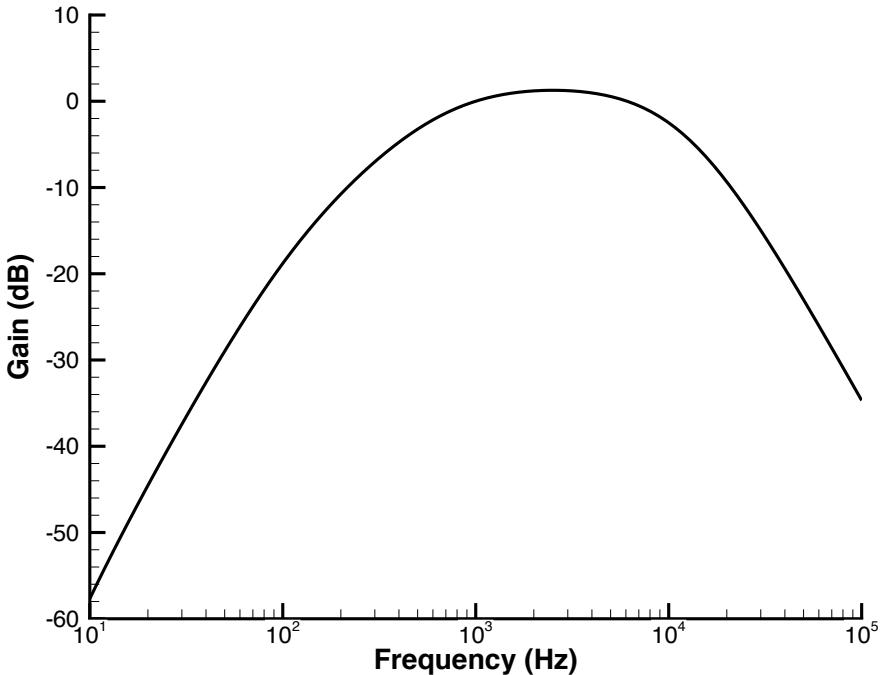
- Higher frequencies are impacted by tail shock steepness



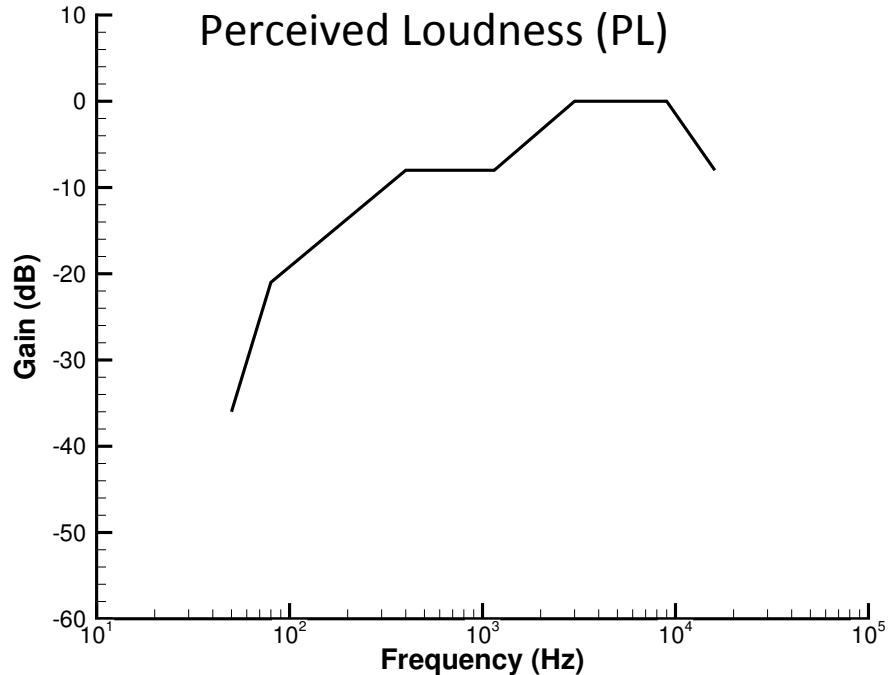
# PL and A-Weighted Sound Exposure Level (ASEL)

- Humans perceive noises to be louder if they are 600 Hz to 10,000 Hz
- Measures have been evaluated in experiments (PL best loudness correlation)
- ASEL is a good surrogate for PL and is a continuous weighting

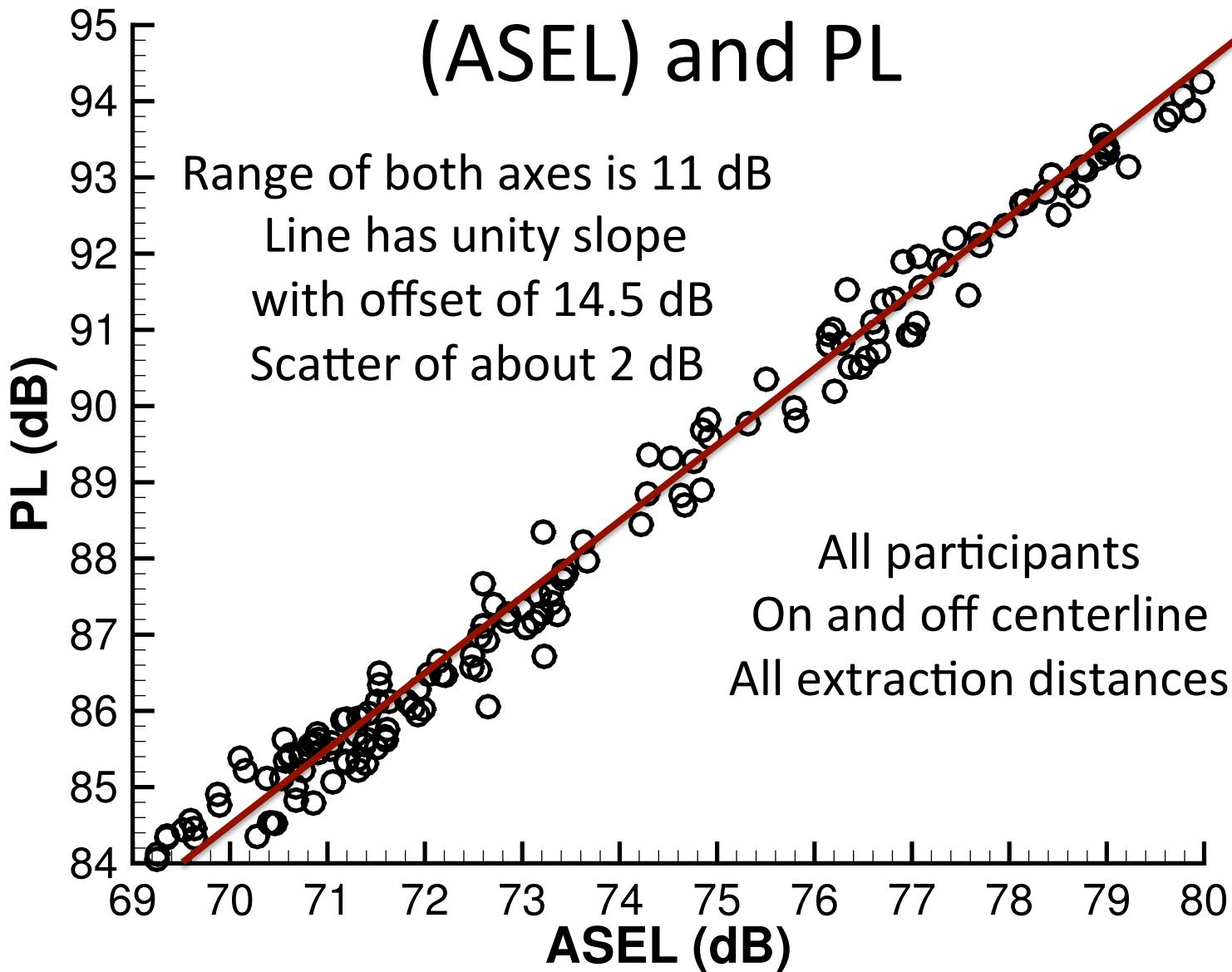
A-Weighted Sound Exposure Level



Stevens JASA (1971)  
Perceived Loudness (PL)



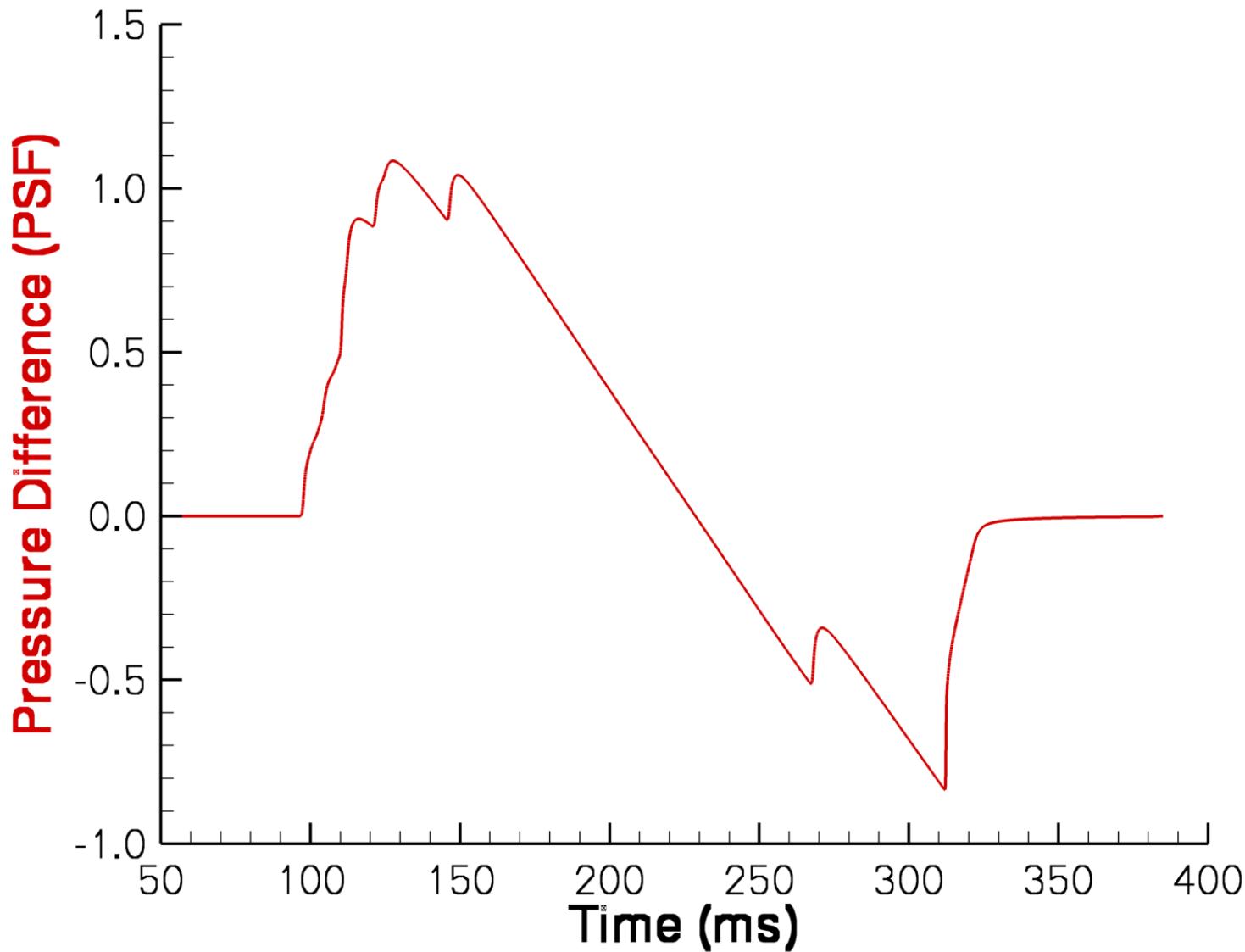
# A-Weighted Sound Exposure Level (ASEL) and PL



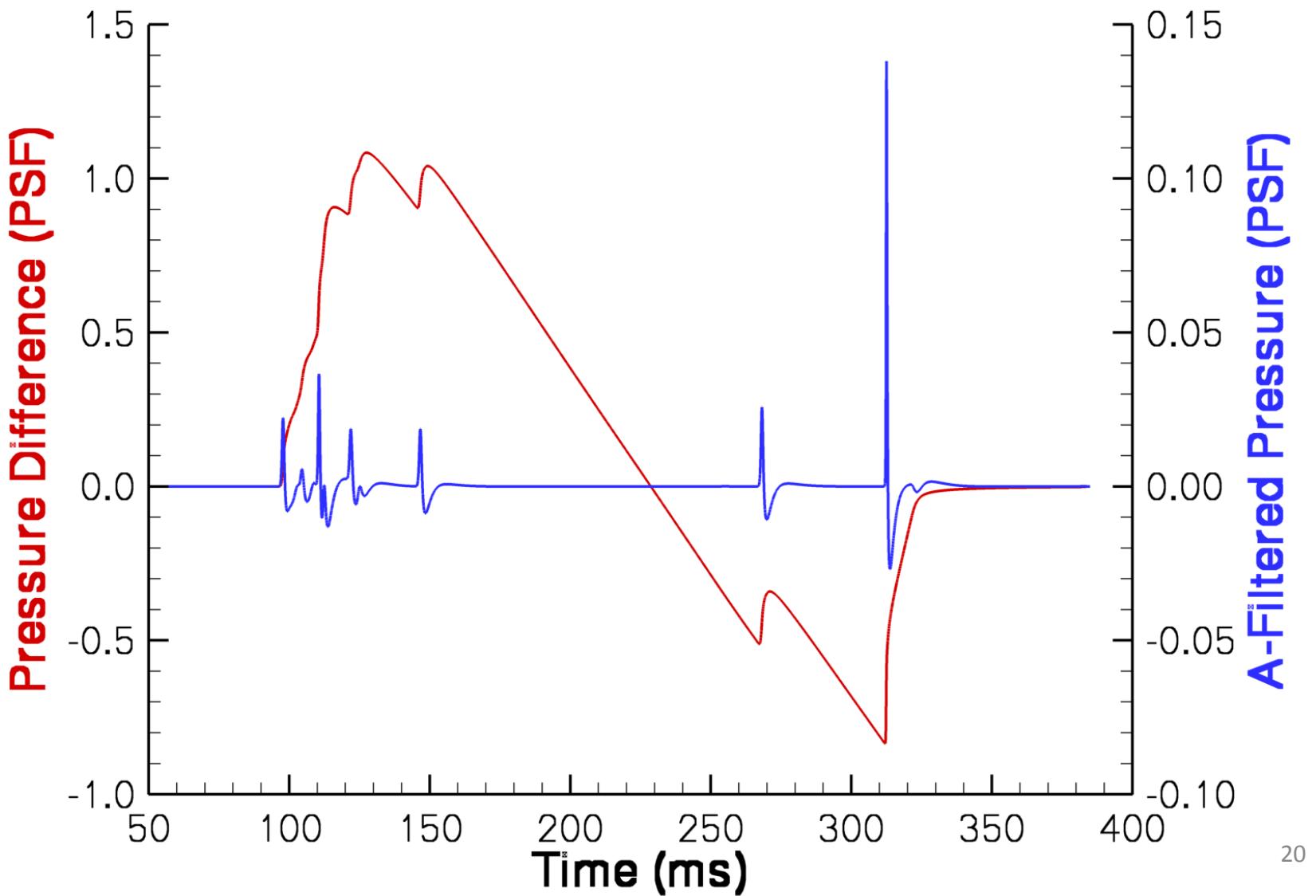
# Time Domain A-Weighted Filter

- Continuous weighting of ASEL enables time domain filtering
- Integrated to yield ASEL as a function of position
  - See the contribution of each ground signature feature to the total

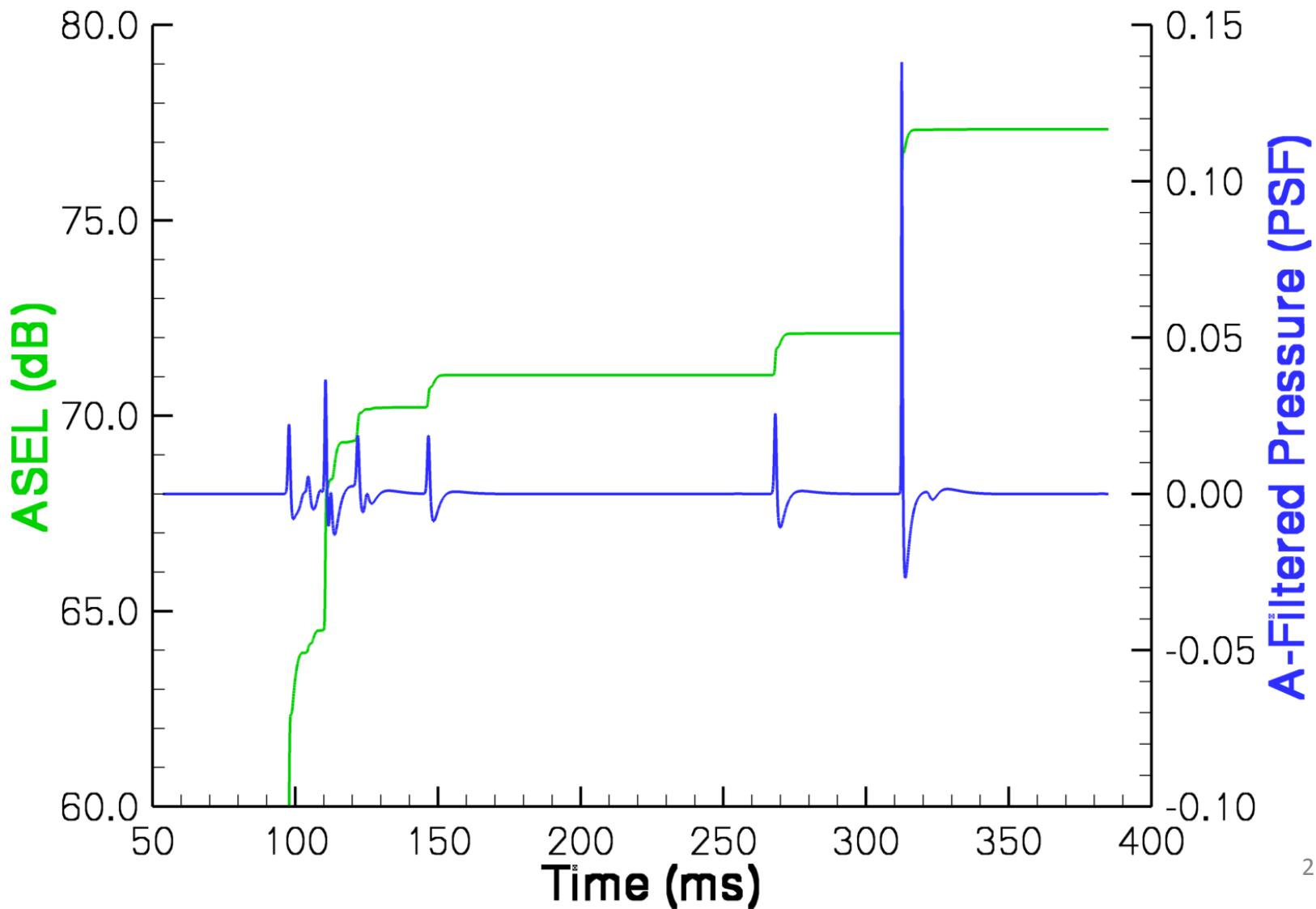
# LM1021 Ground Signature



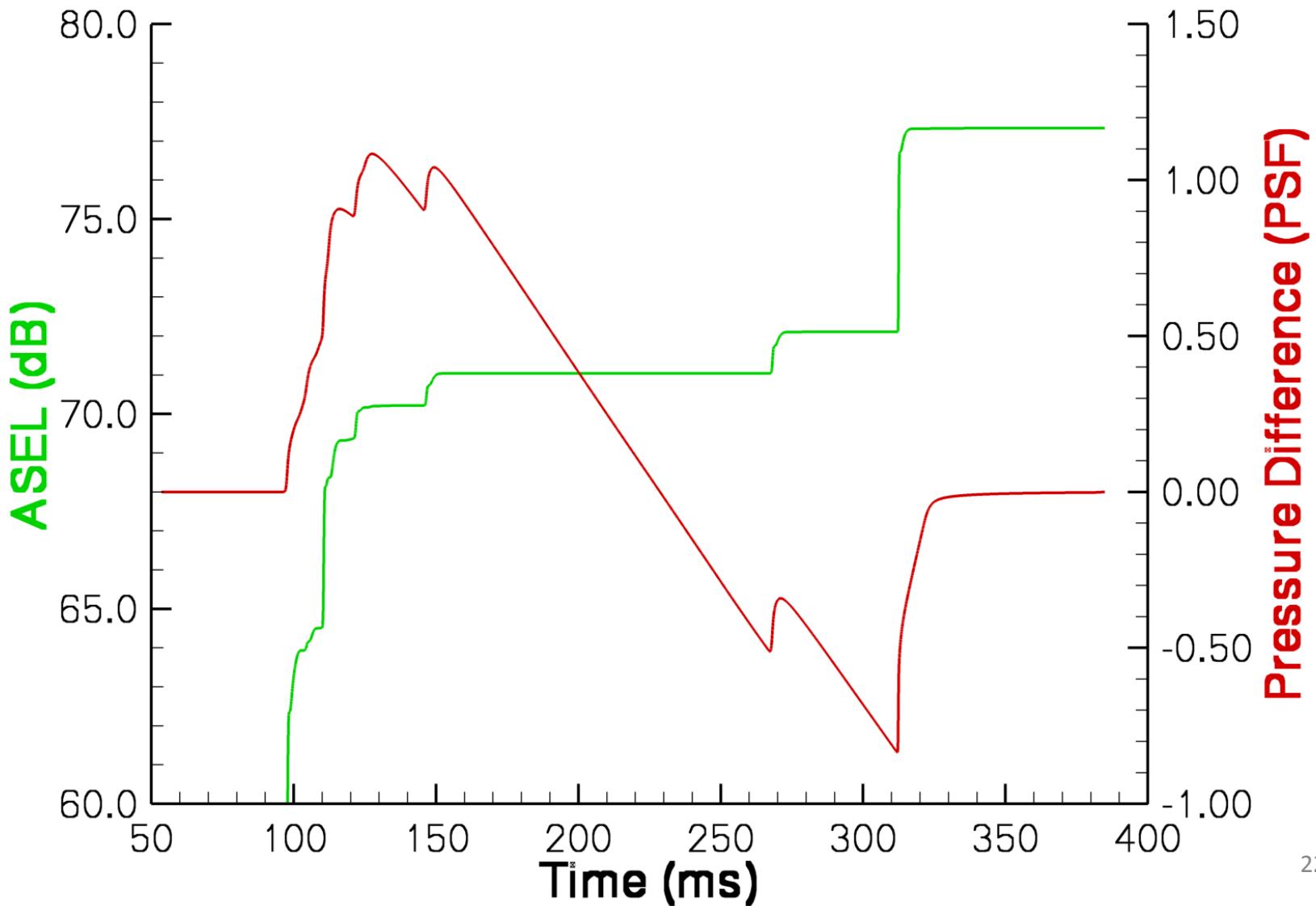
# LM1021 A-Filtered Pressure and Ground Signature



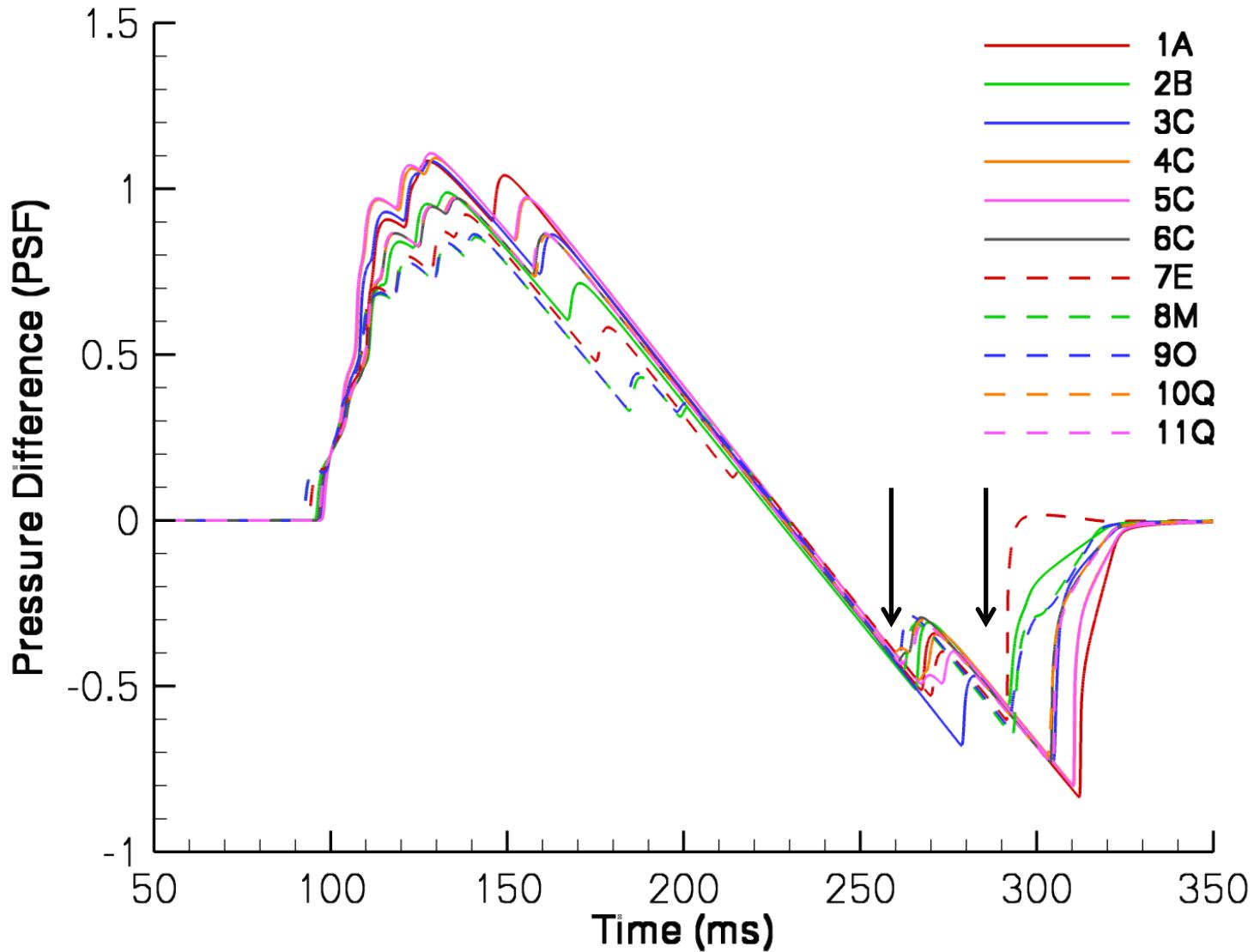
# LM1021 ASEL and A-Filtered Pressure



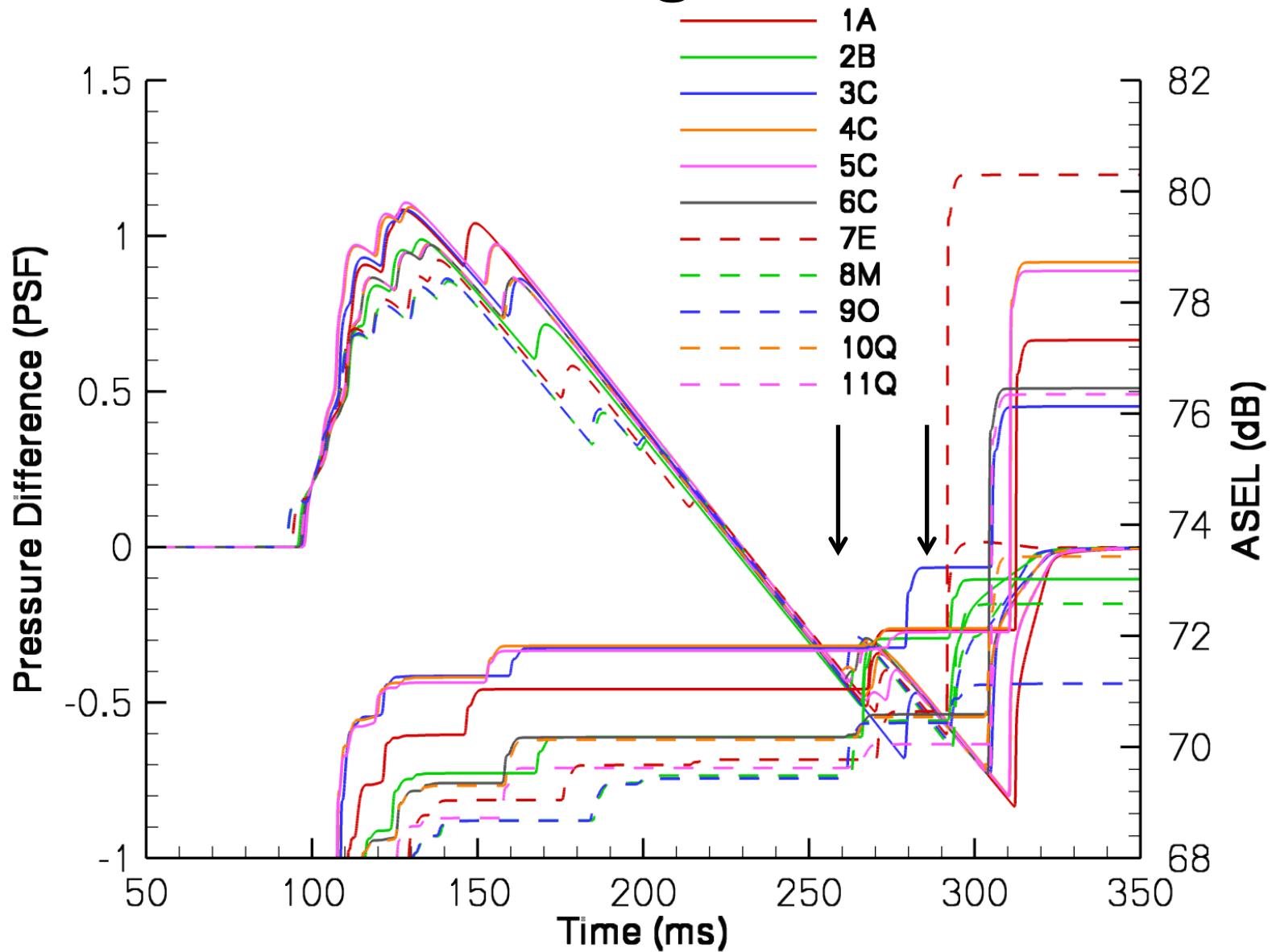
# LM1021 Ground and ASEL



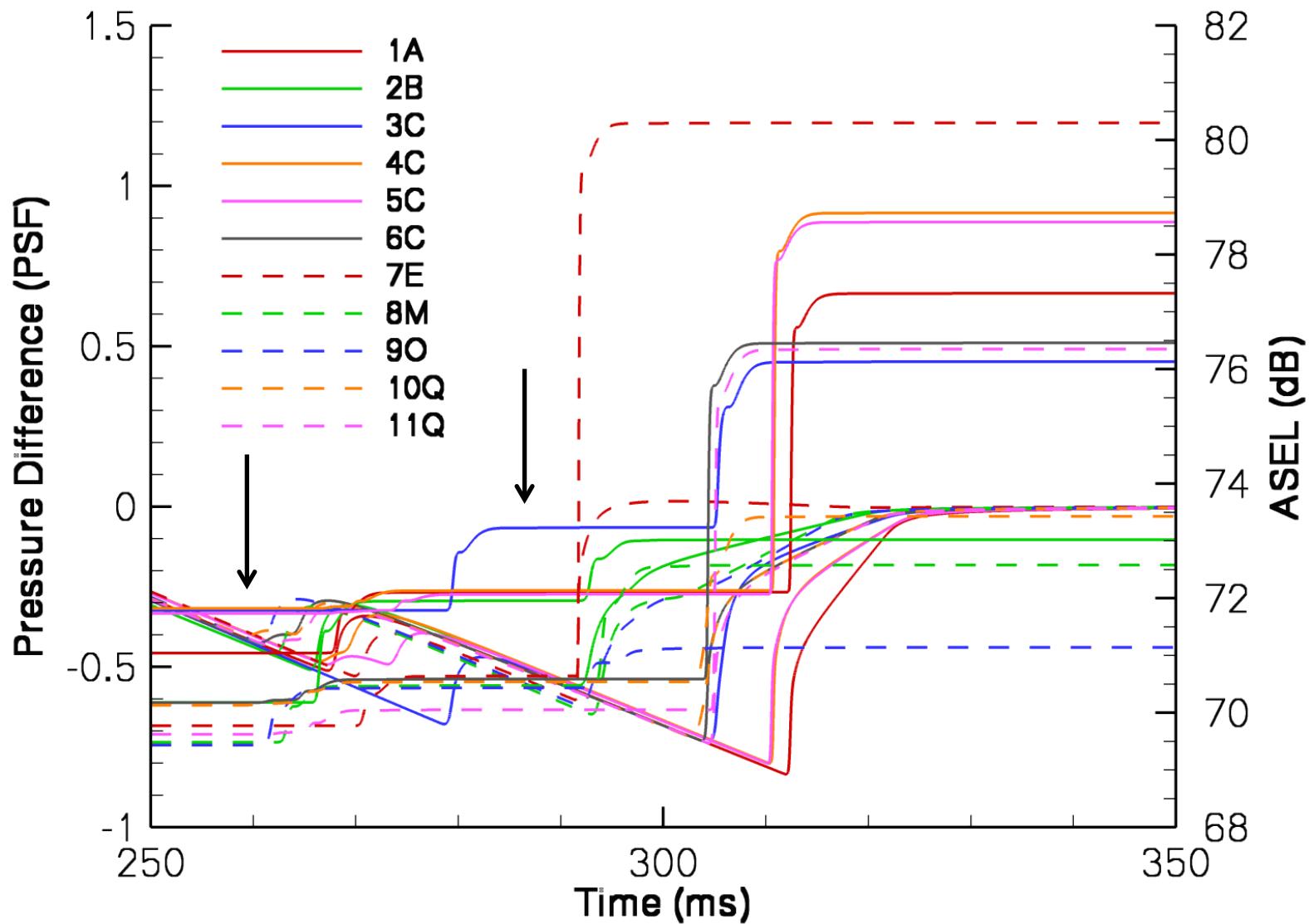
# LM1021 Ground Signature



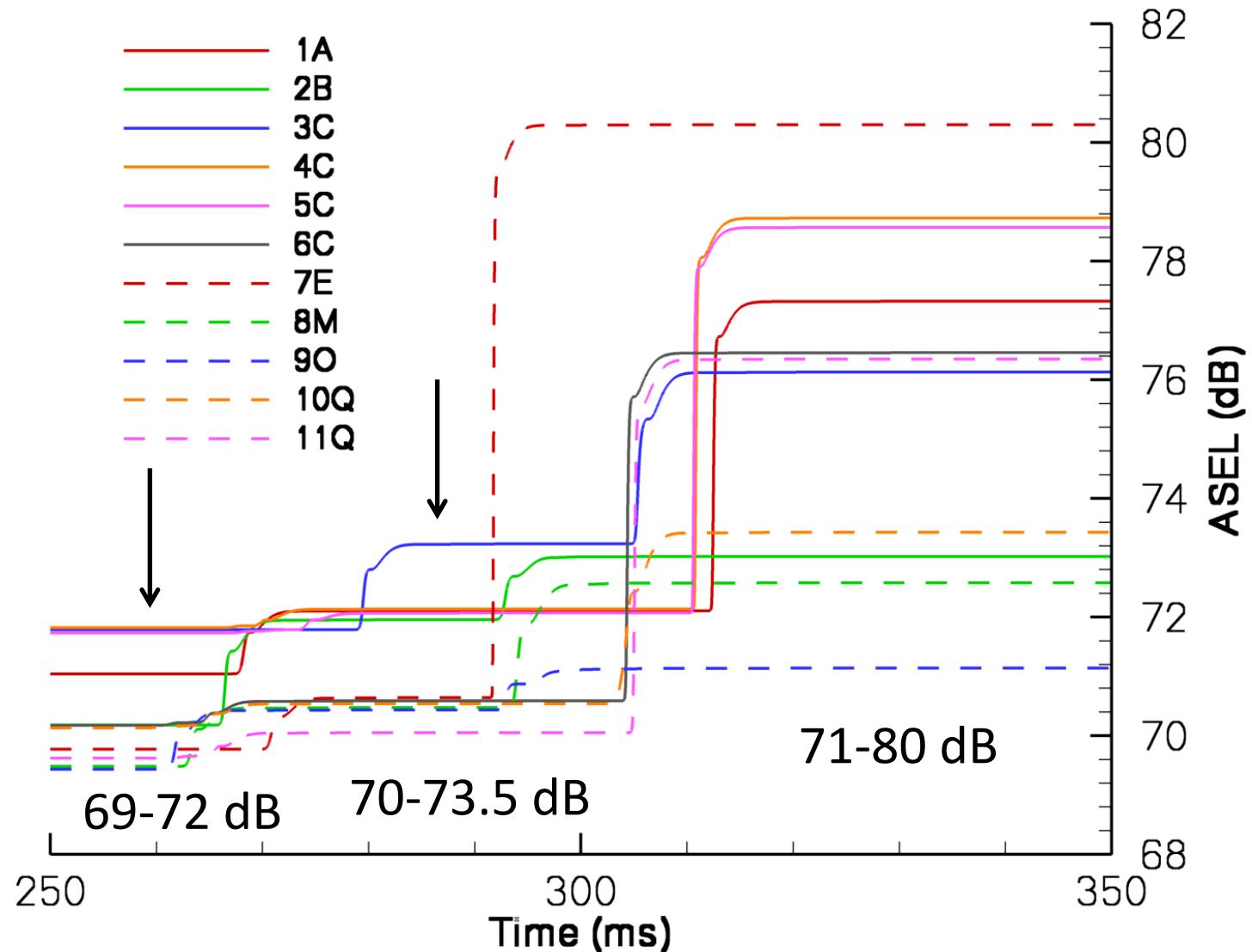
# LM1021 Ground Signature and ASEL



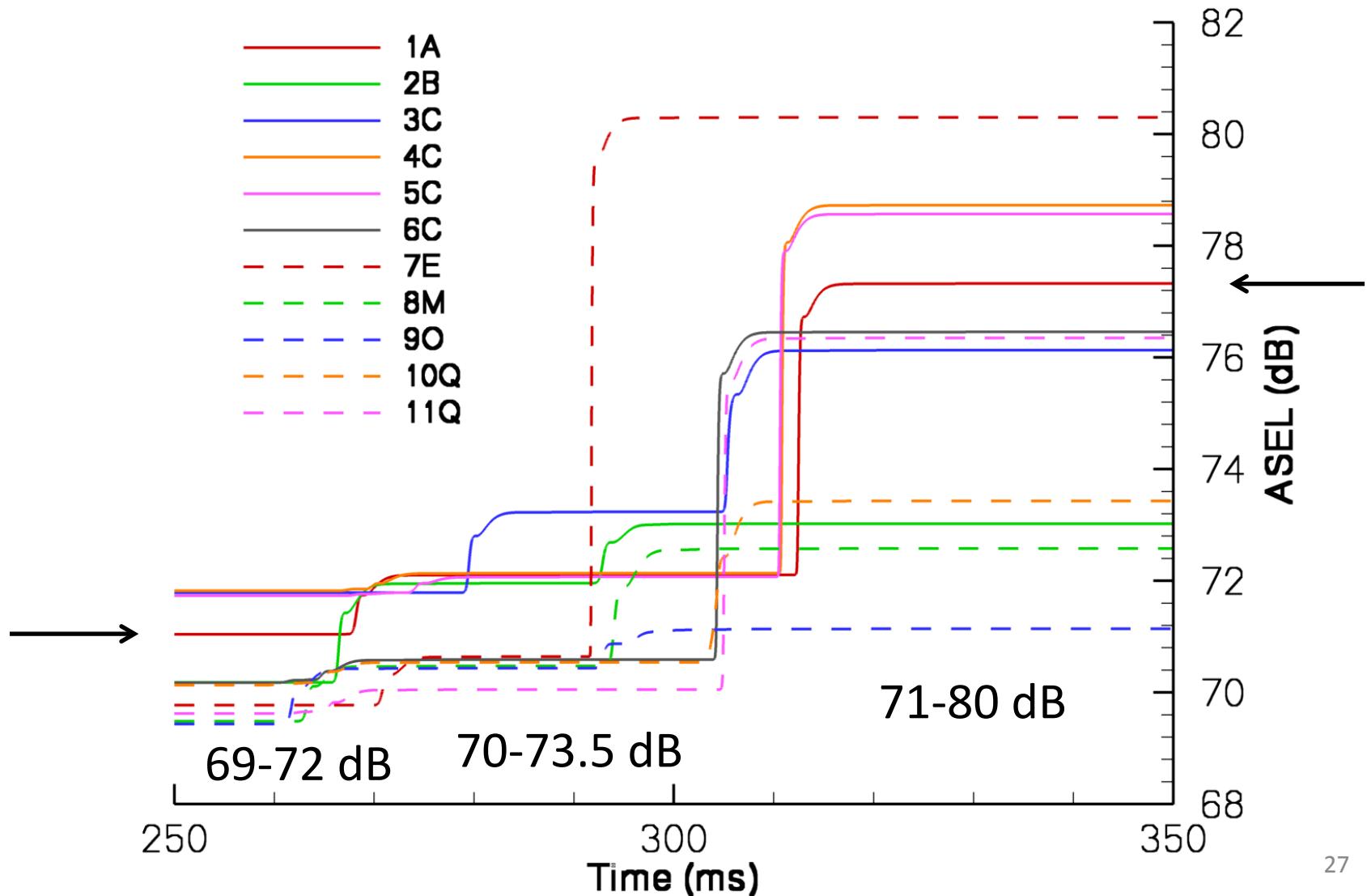
# LM1021 Ground Signature and ASEL



# LM1021 Ground Signature and ASEL



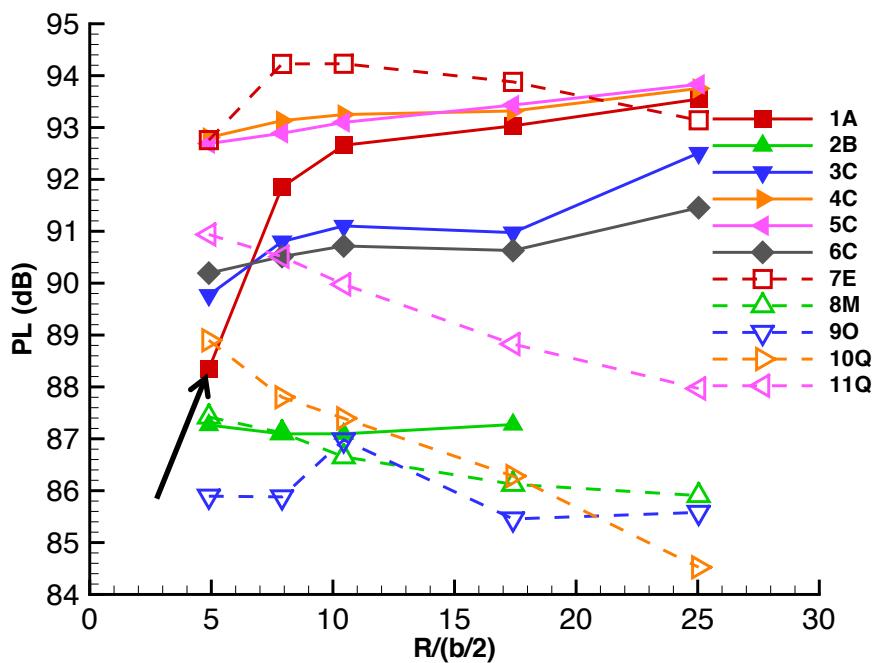
# LM1021 Ground Signature and ASEL



# LM 1021 Background and Motivation

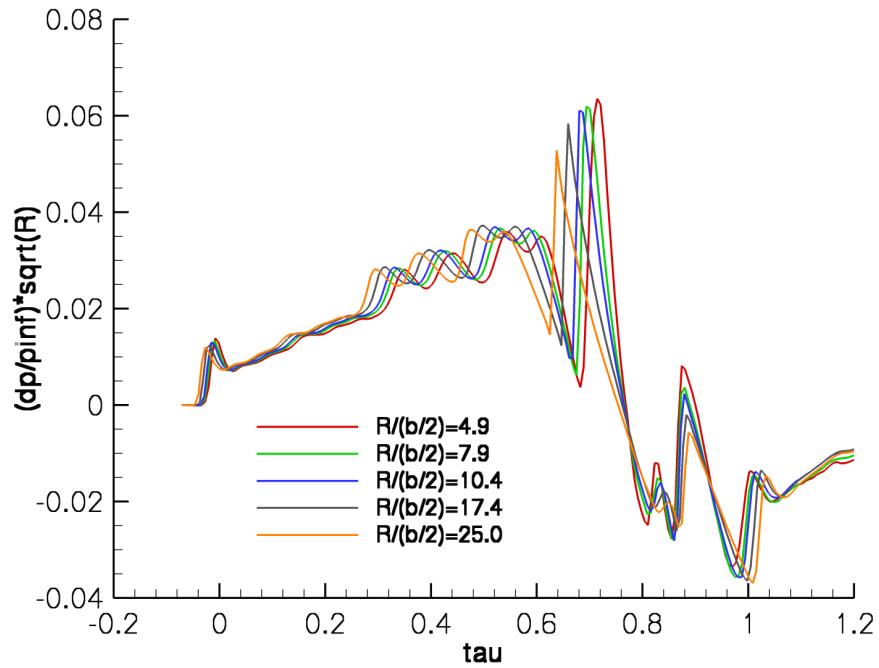


PL extracted at different H/L



At centerline

Near-field extracted at diff. H/L

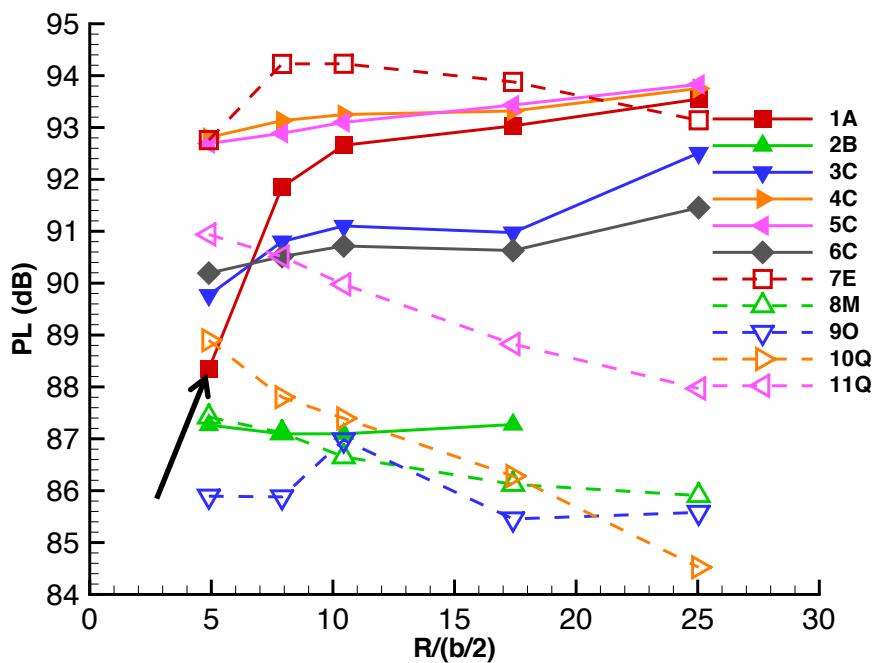


At centerline

# LM 1021 Background and Motivation

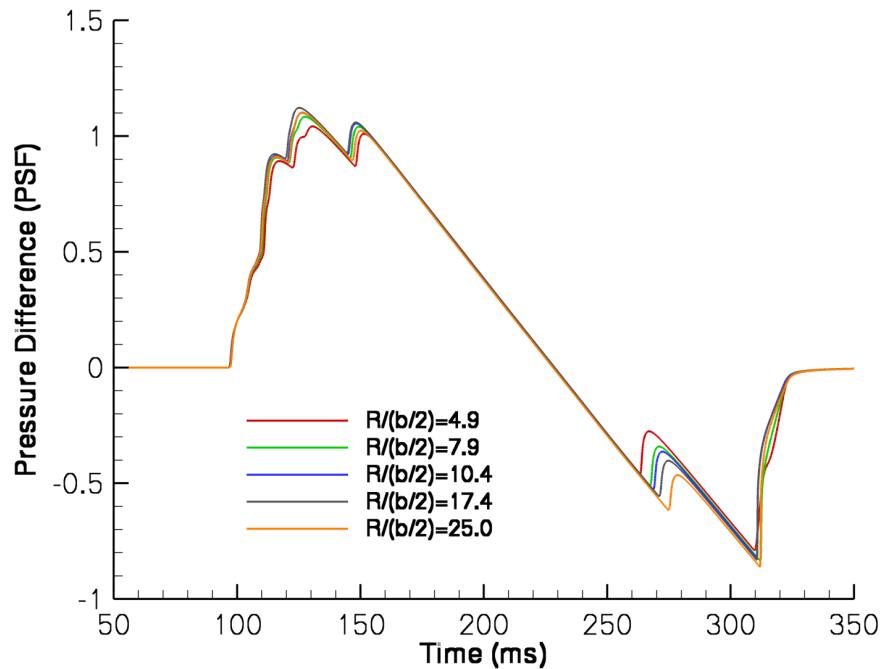


PL extracted at different H/L



At centerline

Ground extracted at different H/L

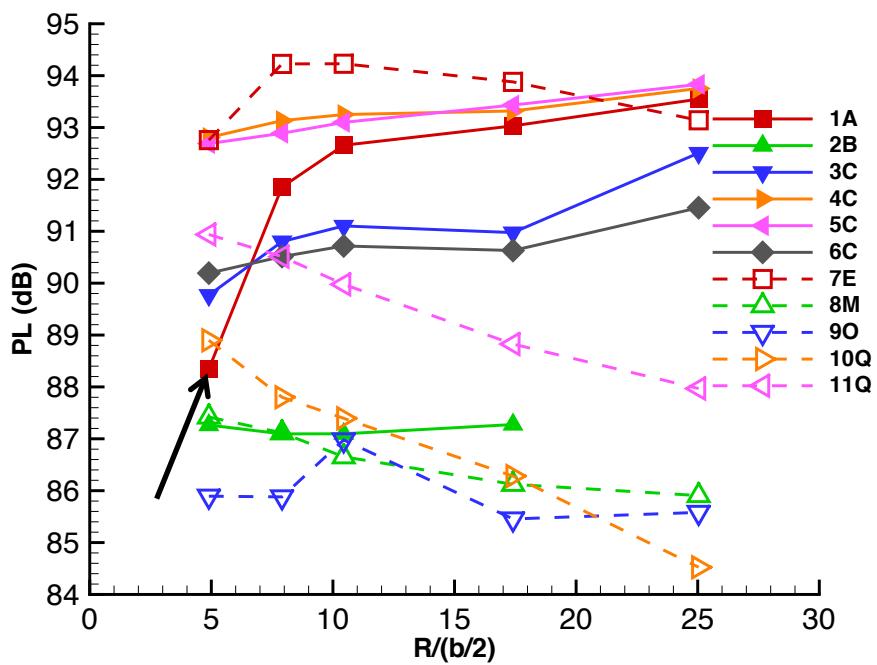


At centerline

# LM 1021 Background and Motivation

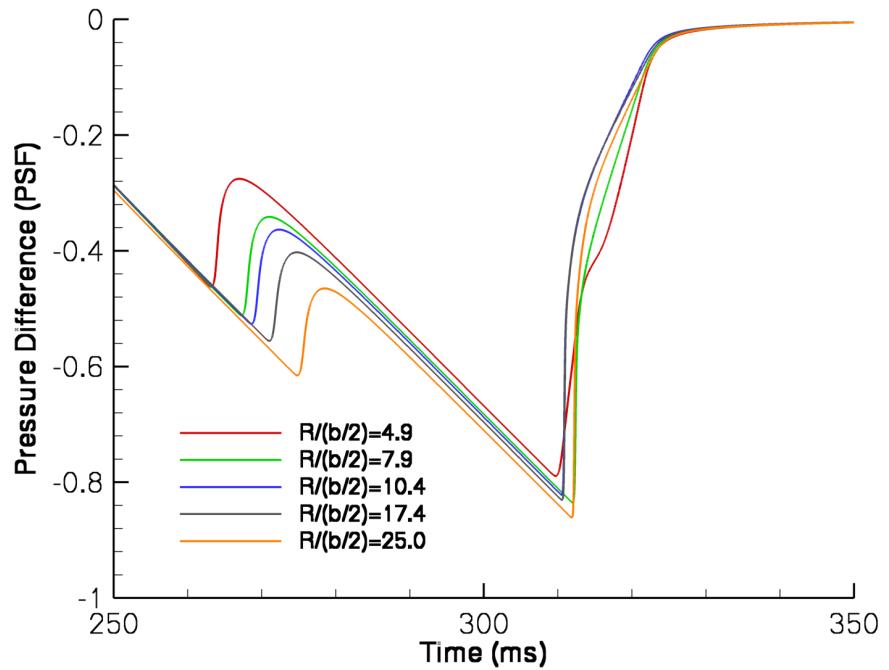


PL extracted at different H/L



At centerline

Press. extracted at different H/L

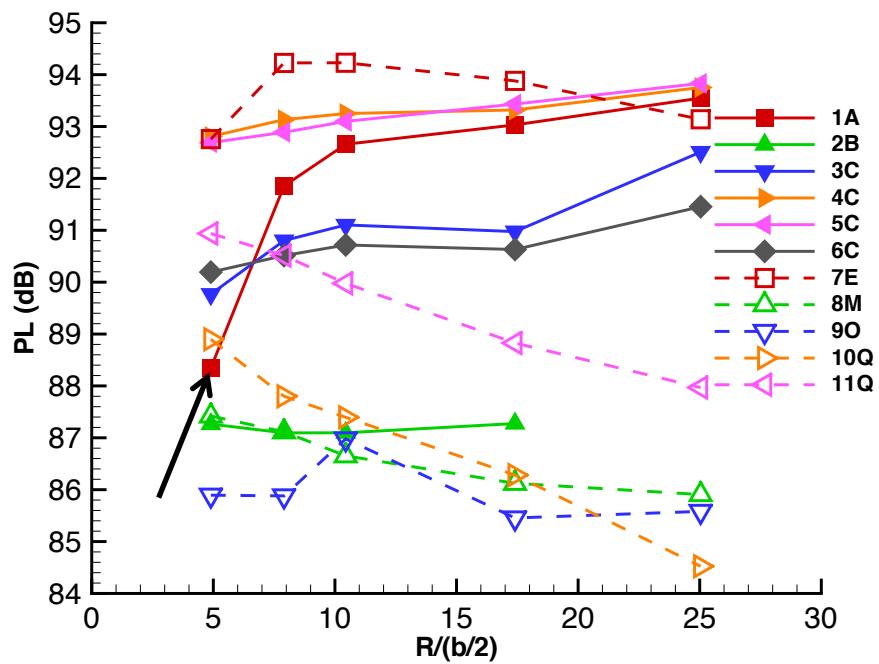


At centerline

# LM 1021 Background and Motivation

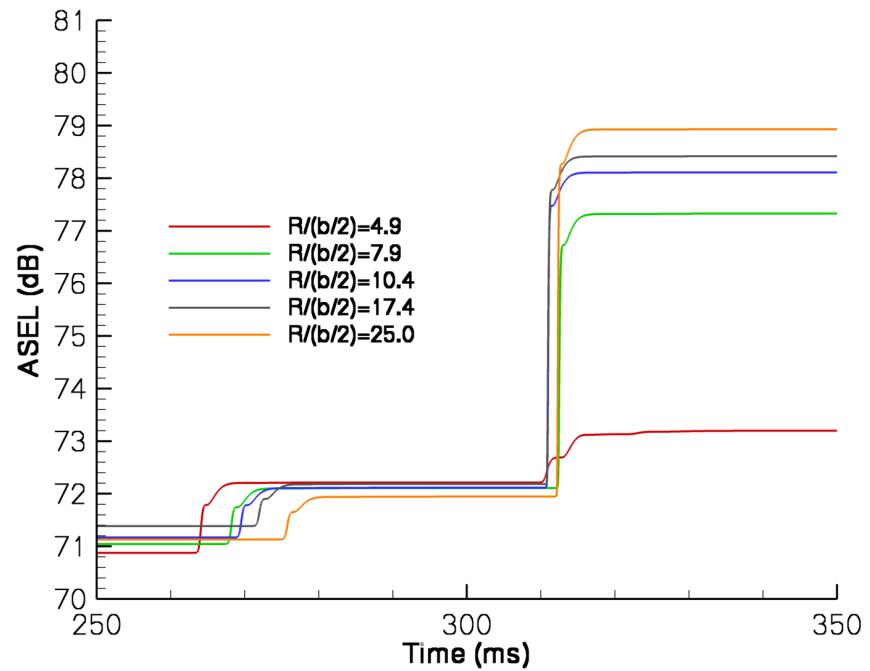


PL extracted at different H/L



At centerline

ASEL extracted at different H/L

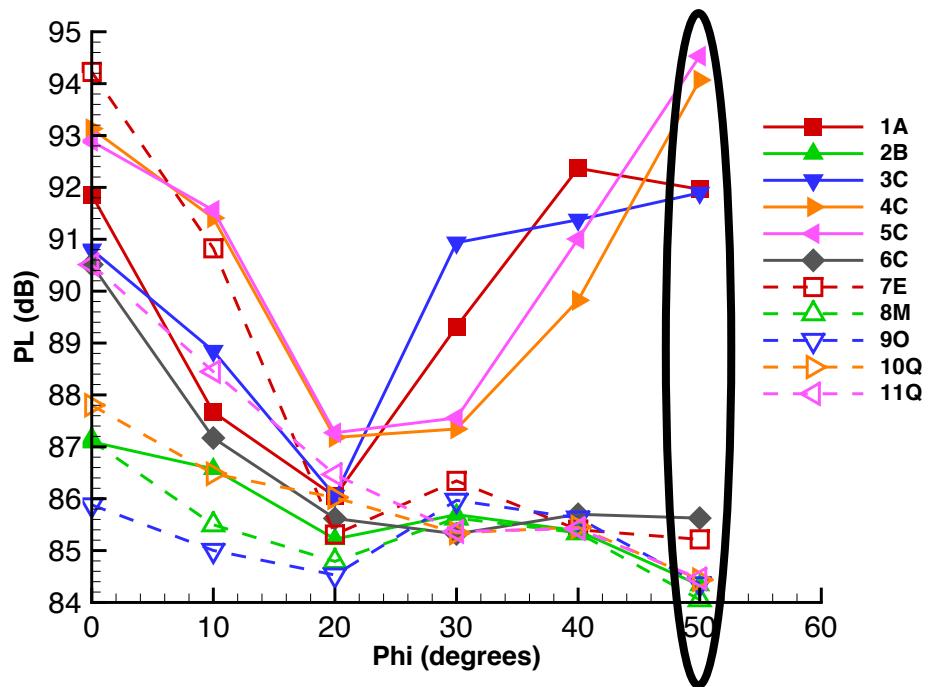


At centerline

# LM 1021 Phi = 50 Degrees

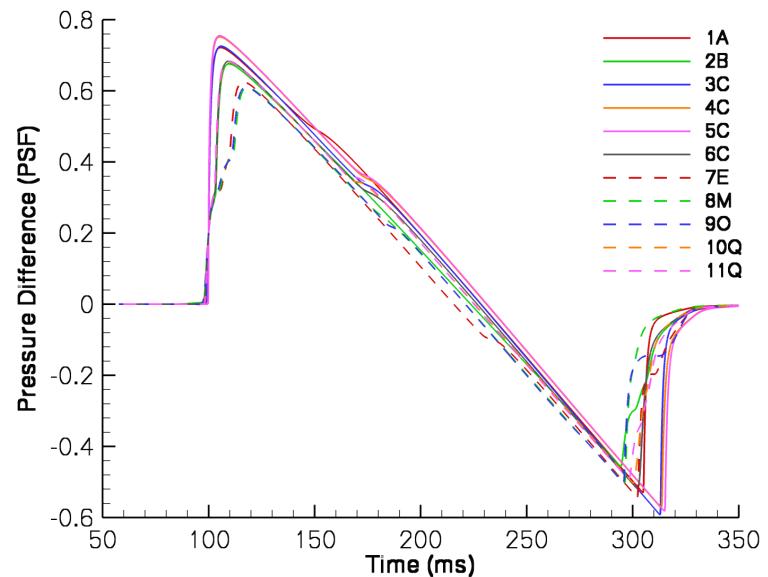


**PL extracted at different phi**

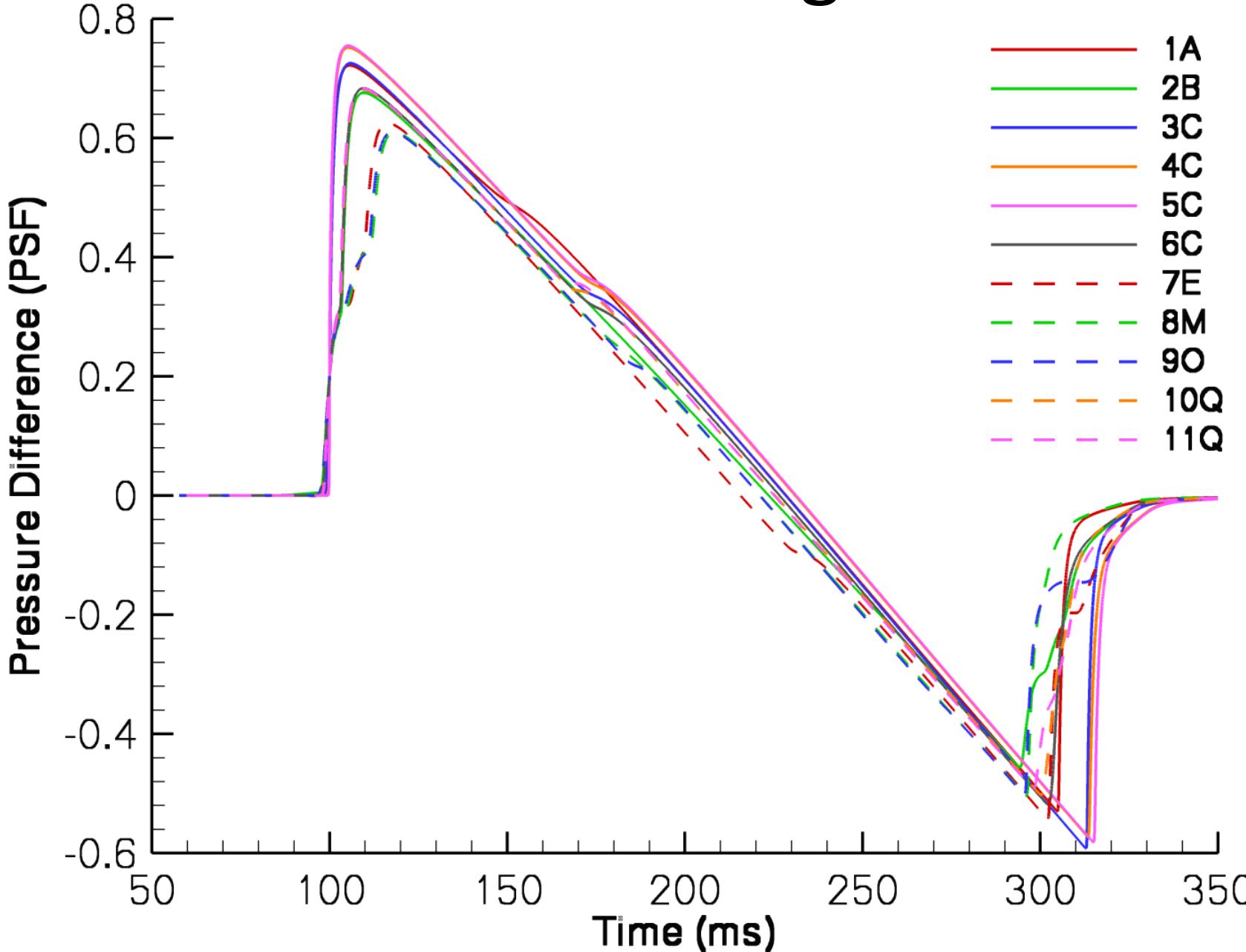


**H/L=25, phi=50 degrees**

**Ground Pressure**



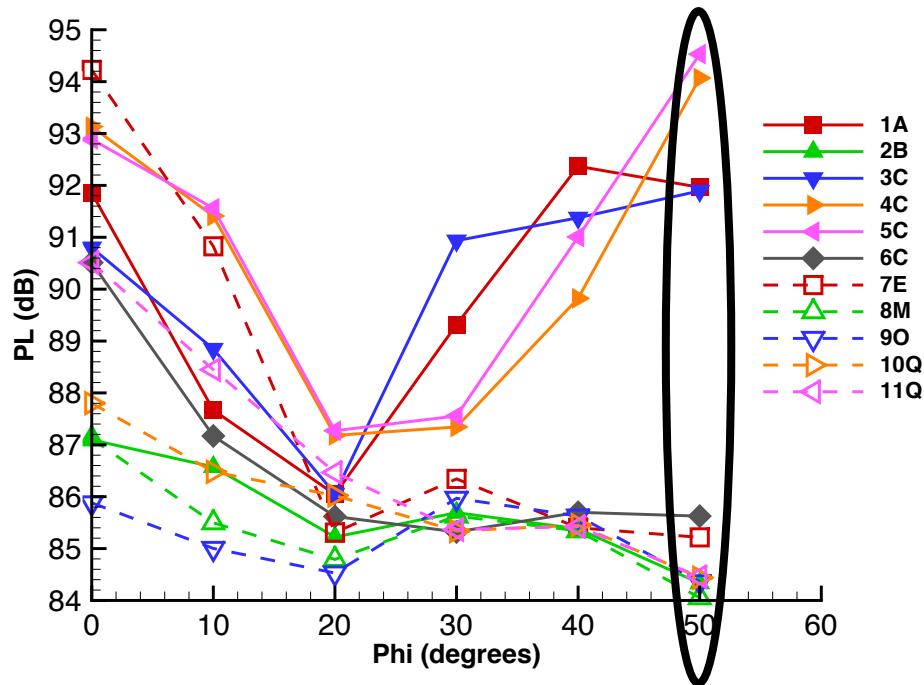
# LM 1021 Phi = 50 Degrees Ground



# LM 1021 Phi = 50 Degrees

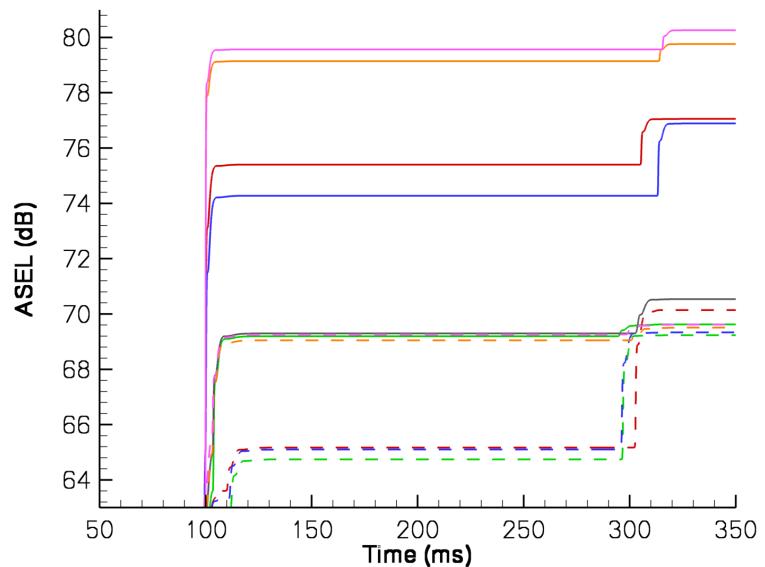


**PL extracted at different phi**

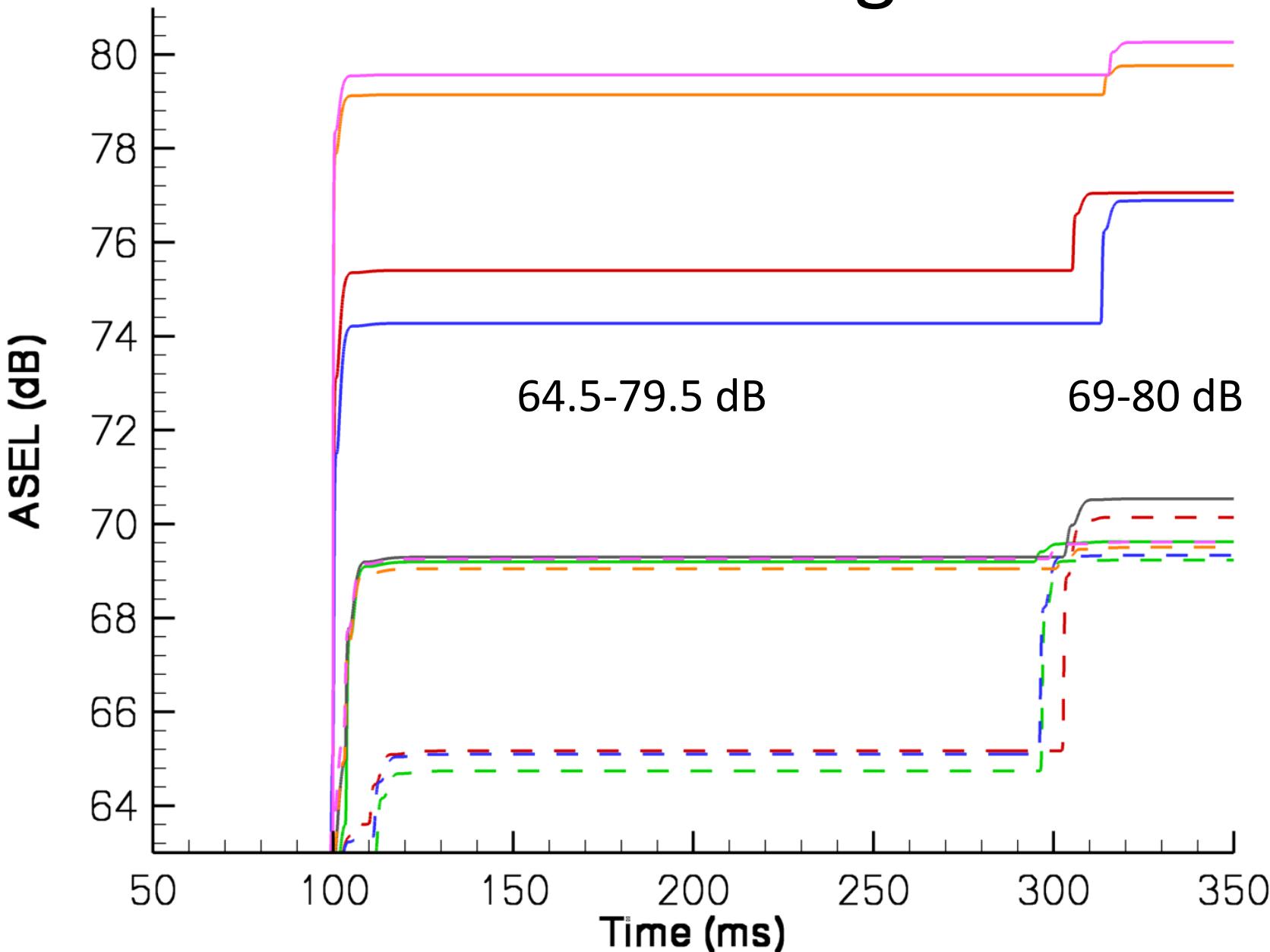


**H/L=25, phi=50 degrees**

**ASEL**



# LM 1021 Phi = 50 Degrees ASEL



# Conclusions

- Multiple sources of variation for LM1021 PL and ASEL
  - Centerline ground noise measures are dominated by the tail shock
  - Both bow and tail shocks contribute to the 50 degree off-track ground noise measures
- A-weighted Sound Exposure Level (ASEL) is a useful surrogate for Perceived Level (PL)
- ASEL is continuous and can be applied in both the frequency and time domains

# Recommendations

- Design for reduced PL and ASEL sensitivity to small localized signature changes
- Identify the sensitive portions of the signal (and model) to target for adequate grid refinement
- Minimize the variation introduced during reconstruction of aft pressure signature for models with sting or extend aft boundary for free-flight models
- Apply far-field (multipole) correction into participant evaluations in a more consistent manner
- Use A-weighted filter and ASEL with PL for compiling statistics

# Acknowledgment

- Sriram Rallabhandi, National Institute of Aerospace, and Joe Salamone, formerly Gulfstream Aerospace, provided the suggestion of A-weighted filter for time domain analysis

# Participate

- Visit Sonic Boom Workshop Website  
<http://lbpw.larc.nasa.gov>
  - Presentations and references
  - Geometry, grids, submitted data, and derived data are available:  
**independent analysis encouraged!**
  - Sign up for the low-traffic announcement e-mail list
- See you for the next workshop
  - AIAA SciTech 2017, 7-8 January 2017, Grapevine, Texas, USA
  - Lower PL configurations from 90s to 70s
  - Expand participation to include propagation and noise metric experts
  - Include propulsion effects for optional case
  - Provide uniformly refined grids for all cases